The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,302.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

		Rs.	
For a year in advance, delivered in Town		52	0
	including postage	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town		28	0
	including postage	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town		16	0
	including postage	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town		6	0
	including postage	7	12
Single Copy for Cash		0	4
Back Numbers		0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
Third Ditto	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH

MACLEOD—April 17th, at 1-3 Mission Row, Mrs. Hugh Macleod, of a daughter.

ANDREWS—April 18th, at Coolie Bazaar, the wife of Mr. H. Andrews, Apothecary Sub-Medical Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BAMBER—WRIGHT—April 17th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, Henry William John Bamber, Esq., of the Bengal Police, to Alicia Mary, eldest daughter of Samuel Wright, Esq.

DEATH.

HAYES—April 14th at Mudheypoora, Bhaugulpore, Charles Hayes, House Surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, of chronic bronchitis.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

ORR—April 16th, at Cuddapah, James Stuart Pierce, infant son of Brevet Major James Orr, 27th Regiment M. N. I., aged 11½ months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

WHALEY—April 17th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. W. S. Whaley, of a daughter.

KAUNTZE—April 15th, at Benares, the wife of Lieutenant E. H. E. Kauntze, 7th Dragoon Guards, of a son.

CORBETT—April 11th, at Kussowlie, the wife of Dr. Corbett, Royal Artillery, in medical charge of Convalescent Depot, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
" Muscat	8th	22nd	" Koweit	20th	3rd
" B. Abbas	11th	25th	" Bushire	23rd	6th
" Linga	12th	26th	" Linga	28th	9th
" Bahrein	14th	28th	" B. Abbas	28th	11th
" Bushire	16th	30th	" Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 149 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.................. 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander, J. Saunders, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	&	15
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Mangalore	3	17	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Cannanore	4	18	" Coconada	5	19
" Calicut	4	18	" Madras	10	24
" Cochin	5	19	" Negapatam	11	25
" Tuticorin		20	" Galle	14	
" Colombo		21	" Colombo		28
" Galle			" Tuticorin		29
" Negapatam	10	24	" Cochin	16	1*
" Madras	15	30	" Calicut	16	1†
" Coconada	17	2	" Cannanore	17	2
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Mangalore	18	3
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander, C. Day, will be despatched as above on 1st May, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	"	Sunday.	Beypore	"	Sunday.
Vingorla	"	Sunday.	Calicut	"	Sunday.
Goa	"	Monday.	Tellicherry	"	Monday.
Carwar	"	Monday.	Cannanore	"	Monday.
Compta	"	Monday.	Mangalore	"	Tuesday.
Mangalore	"	Tuesday.	Compta	"	Wednesday.
Cannanore	"	Wednesday.	Carwar	"	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	"	Wednesday.	Goa	"	Wednesday.
Calicut	"	Wednesday.	Vingorla	"	Thursday.
Beypore	"	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	"	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 28th April, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.				Up Steamers.			
Bombay	Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa	Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee	"	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla	"	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell	"	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan	"	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur	"	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore	"	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry	"	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry	"	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore	"	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur	"	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan	"	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell	"	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla	"	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee	"	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa	Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay	Arr.	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 25th April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa	Karanjah.	Rewas	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	5 0	3 0	3 0	5 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

	£			
First Class	64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	37	5	0	
Third Class	23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class..................£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class..................£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 8, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "YAMUNA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Pomeroy, will be despatched about 4th May.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "CARNATIC," (1,776 Tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain Rennoldson, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 29th April, at 8-30 A. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 19th April 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Saturday the 28th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Sunday morning.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "NORTHAM," 1,330 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain C. A. White, will be despatched for above Ports on MONDAY, the 30th April, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 26th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 11 A. M. on the 27th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 19th April 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

STEAM BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND SURAT.

A NEW and fast sailing steamer "LADY NYASSA" will ply between the above Ports on the following days at proper tide:—

From Bhownuggur.			From Surat.		
April	12th,	Thursday.	April	9th,	Monday.
"	18th,	Wednesday.	"	15th,	Sunday.
"	24th,	Tuesday.	"	21st,	Saturday.
"	30th,	Monday.	"	27th,	Friday.
May	6th,	Sunday.	May	3rd,	Thursday.
"	12th,	Saturday.	"	9th,	Wednesday.
"	18th,	Friday.	"	15th,	Tuesday.
"	24th,	Thursday.	"	21st,	Monday.
"	30th,	Wednesday.	"	27th,	Sunday.
			June	2nd,	Saturday.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. RAGHOO DAYA and VANARSEE PRAGJEE, Agents at Bhownuggur and Surat respectively.

VAJESANKUR GOWRISANKUR,
For His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The new Clipper Ship "MOFUSSILITE," 1,08 Tons, Murray, Commander, will sail early in May. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

21st April 1866.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Ship "MERCHANTMAN," Mourilyan, Commander, under engagement with H. M. Government to sail on or about the 29th instant, has excellent accommodation for a few first class Passengers.

For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents Ship *Merchantman.*

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

PASSENGERS per S. S. *Tynemouth*, are requested to be on board by 9 A. M. on FRIDAY, 27th instant. One of the L and S. Co.'s Steam Yachts will be in readiness at 8 A. M. at the Apollo Bunder to convey Passengers on board.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Agents for S. S. *Tynemouth.*

NOTICES.

OUR OFFICE in LONDON is OPENED on the 20th instant, at 21, Great Saint Helens.

JAMSHEDJEE, PALLONJEE BROTHER & Co.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN LAIDLAW SCOTT in our firm, ceased on the 31st December 1865. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 24th April 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, which was advertised to take place TODAY, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution of the Special General Meeting of the 23rd March, is POSTPONED until TUESDAY next, the 1st May, at 3 P. M., in consequence of no quorum having been formed.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th April 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF OOMRAWUTTEE AKOTE COTTON.—ON THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 3 o'clock P. M. at Colaba, in the depot of Messrs. HEERJEE BHIMSEY & Co, by their order, on account and at the risk of Messrs. JULES SEIGFRIED & Co., 201 Candies of NEW OOMRAWUTTEE AKOTE COTTON.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be received at the time the lot is knocked down.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1¼ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance. S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—ALL DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

WALTER & Co.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
12, Meadow Street.

		Rs.
Tweed Travelling Suits		20
Black Venetian Morning Coats, silk lined		40
Plain and mixed Melton Morning Coats		30
A large assortment of Best West of England Angolas	suit	40
Riding Trousers made from very superior Bedford Cord		25
All Wool Flannel Shirts, very thin and shrunk,	each	7
Pyjamas from Ditto	pair	7
Newest shape in Drab Shell Hats	each	7½

Hats in Felt, Tweed, and Straw.

White and Coloured Kid Gloves, Buckskin and Driving Gloves, White Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Neck Ties, &c. &c.

The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of an experienced Cutter, who has lately been in the employ of Messrs. POOL & Co, London.

Patterns—Post-free—with instructions for self-measurement.

20th April 1866.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	"	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	"	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	"	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	"	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	"	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	"	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	"	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	"	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	"	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	"	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	"	3	12
The Universal Scarf,	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	"	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	"	2	12
The Derby Scarf	"	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	"	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator, Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.

N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—CONTRIBUTORS to "PUNCH IN INDIA," who desire their M.S.S. to appear in No. VII., are requested to send them in at once to the Office of this Paper. "PUNCH IN INDIA" will appear regularly on the first of each Month.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

GAS COKE.—Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Auction at the Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, on FRIDAY the 27th instant, at 4 P. M.: the Coke produced during the ensuing month to be delivered in daily quantities to the extent of 6 Chaldrons, or 4 Tons, per day.

Bombay Gas Company, Ld., 23rd April 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at noon.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th instant.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHEE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st April 1866.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE, Old British Hotel.—On and after MONDAY the 23rd inst. the SALE PRICE of ICE will be ONE ANNA PER POUND.

Consumers are hereby notified that NO CREDIT will be given; and notes for Ice, unless accompanied by the money to pay for the same, will have no notice taken of them.

Outstation orders must be accompanied by remittance, or no Ice will be sent.

1,000 RUPEES REWARD.—GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—Whereas since the 19th of last month, Iron Pot Sleepers and Iron Tie Rods have thrice been placed by some evil disposed person or persons on the rails between the 45th and 46th mile, or about half way between WASSIND and TITWALLA Stations, with the object of causing an accident, NOTICE is hereby given, that a Reward of Rs. 1,000 will be granted by the G. I. P. Railway Company to any person who shall give such information to the Agent, or to the Railway or Government Police authorities, as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders.

20th April 1866.

MUNICIPALITY.—CITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection of certain new Iron SLAUGHTER HOUSES at Bandora, and the construction of a SIDING from the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Line, for the working of the Slaughter House Trains, together with all other works necessary for the perfect completion thereof.

Detailed Plans and Specifications, together with Forms of Tender for the proposed works, may be had on application at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Apollo House.

Tenders are to be sent in on proper Form on or before the 1st May.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Mun. Comr. for the City of Bombay,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

THE UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—WHEREAS at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, duly held on the 11th day of December 1865, it was resolved that the Resolution previously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 7th November 1865, "That the affairs of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) be voluntarily wound up under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857," be confirmed; and whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 12th instant, it was resolved—"That Messrs. Narrayen Crustna Laud and Assaria Ludha be appointed Liquidators, and that the 2nd Call be returned to the Shareholders;" Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Company, are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several Claims for investigation.

NARRAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
આચારીઆ લધા.
ASSARIA LUDHA,
Liquidators Universal Bank & Financial Cor. (Limited).

Bombay, 12th April 1866.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Commercial Godowns of Allepey, on SATURDAY the 5th May 1866. / 24 Chittra 1041, 21 Candies more or less of CARDAMOMS in Husk, and ½ candy more or less of SEEDS, the same being the crop of the present season.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, and one lot of 1 candy more or less.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of 100 Rs. per candy, and the amount of their purchase, deducting the deposit, should be paid on removal of the Article.

4. Payments to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28¼ to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion, are at liberty to forward written Tenders offering in specific terms the quantities they may be willing to purchase and the maximum prices they may be willing to pay, and such parties shall in the same Tenders authorize the Commercial Agent at Allepey to draw upon them for the amount of Deposit in the event of their offers, as bid, being accepted.

6. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey, and every Tender should be superscribed "Auction Tender for Cardamoms."

7. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased is to be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their Deposit Money and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Cardamoms, and further, shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after it is weighed over to them at the Sirkar's Godowns.

9. The Sirkar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning any reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Sirkar.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 11th April 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—LLOYD'S AGENCY, GALLE.—We have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYD'S at this Port. C. SHAND & Co.

Galle, 23rd February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice MR. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.

Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.

Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.

All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber, held on the 29th ultimo, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Alex. Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., seconded by Mr. Alex. Brown, of the firm of Messrs W. Nicol & Co., was unanimously agreed to:—

"That the recognised rate of Commission in England "on the sale of Consignments from Bombay taken after this "date be 3½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guarantee, and that the same be added to the Scale of Commissions sanctioned by the Chamber."

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th April 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Bombay Press Company (Limited), held at the Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, this day it was resolved that Clause 16 of the Articles of Association, which enacts, "that ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a bonus amongst the Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued," be expunged. In compliance with Act XIX. of 1857, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the said Company will be held at the same place at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 11th May 1866, in order to confirm the above Resolution.

By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

11th April 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

Paid up Capital £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

Head Office, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
" 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
" 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co, Agents.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers, &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS }

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co.

Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

NOTICES

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

BISHOPSDOWN HOTEL, Ootacamund, under European Management.—The above well known, commodious and delightfully situated House is admirably adapted for the accommodation of Families, being replete with every convenience, has extensive and well laid out grounds, and is most retired.

For Invalids and others visiting the Hills during the hot season, Bishopsdown will be found the most desirable Hotel residence in Ootacamund.

Terms may be had on application to the Proprietor.

Ootacamund, 1st March 1866.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND will play in the Victoria Gardens every THURSDAY Evening until further notice.

Garden Rules.—No Carriages, or Horses, or Dogs are admitted into the Gardens, which are closed half an hour after sunset, or on Band nights half an hour after "God save the Queen" has been played. Carriages and Horses will be left opposite the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Annual Subscription to the Society, Rupees 30.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall, 5th Dec. 1865.

N. B.—Seats are reserved especially for ladies on band nights.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Mofussil Financial Association are required to pay forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their CLAIMS to the undersigned.

J. L. BRODIE, }
G. R. WILSON, } Liquidators.
RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY, }

Bombay, 4, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th March 1866.

IN the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of JOHN GORDON, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant.

Whereas the said JOHN GORDON having declared himself unable to pay his Debts, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the Provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is therefore hereby given in pursuance of the fourth Clause of the said Act, that a Meeting of Creditors of the said JOHN GORDON will be held at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, No. 5, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY the 26th day of April, instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said JOHN GORDON ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estate and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The undersigned being duly appointed LIQUIDATORS of the above Company, do hereby require any person or persons having Claims against the said Company to forward particulars of such Claims for examination within fourteen days from this date, to the address of Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co., Dean Lane.

W. GILBERT, }
F. CHAMBERS, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED), in Liquidation.—To FARMERS, HORSE BREEDERS, CATTLE DEALERS, and AGRICULTURISTS.

The following LIVE STOCK, now on the lands of the above Company, is offered for immediate sale. The celebrated Bay and Arab Stallion, *Caractacus*, aged 8 years, an admirable and invaluable Horse for breeding purposes.

Two Bay English Mares, each 8 years old.
One Bay Australian Mare in foal.
Two Chesnut Arab Mares in foal.
One Bay English Mare in foal.
Six Grey Arab Mares in foal.
Three Bay Arab Mares in foal.
One White Arab Mare aged.
One Bay Arab Mare aged.
Two Grey Arab Mares aged.
One Chesnut Tattoo.
Eight Foals, some of them of great promise.
Forty Buffaloes in Calf.
Five Calves.
Twenty-one Bullocks.
Thirty-one Cows.
Eight Bull Calves.
Five Heifer Calves.

The above can be inspected at Hutnoor in Khandeish, on application to Mr. ATKINSON of Kunkur, near Challesgaum, and offers will be received by the undersigned, Liquidators of the Company.

W. GILBERT.
F. CHAMBERS.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (Limited.)—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
" Indore	" 50	" 70	" 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Mummar, Sholapore, Ahmednuggur (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicali, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajabpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

CALCUTTA,

Agra, Allyghur, Allahabad, Attock, Berar, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Delhi, Dhurumpore, Etawah, Ferozepore, Futtehpore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googaira, Googranwalla, Goojerat, Hatras, Hurrapo, Jutteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Koorjah, Kalka, Kurnoul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Mutra, Mirzapore, Meerut, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillona, Roorkee, Rajapore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Sahibgunjee, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, and Wuzeerabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Badnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to

LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.

Offices Bombay, 20, Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the East India Bank will be held at the Office of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 21st May, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed in General Meeting on the 19th inst.:—

1st.—That the Bank be wound up voluntarily.

2nd.—That Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee be appointed Liquidators.

3rd.—That the remuneration of the Liquidators be ten thousand Rupees each.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

A CARD.—CLARENDON HOTEL, Matheran, newly built, near the Bungalow formerly belonging to Mr. Cartwright, occupies one of the best sites on the Hill, and commands a beautiful view. Comfortable Apartments. Good Table and moderate Charges. Will be opened on the 1st May next under the management of G. S. M. DE SOUZA, *alias* KAKA.

Matheran, 19th April 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

16th February 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months .... 8 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .... 7 ditto.
" 12 " .... 7 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon .... Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut .... Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જારજ ધા વરડજુત આનડ વુલ ઇંચપીનીગ અને વીવીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST on all UNPAID CALLS of the above Company shall be charged at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, from the undermentioned dates:—

On Second Call from 20th August 1865.
On Third Call from 20th January 1866.
On Fourth Call from 15th April 1866.

By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th April 1866.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES. In Crystals Powder, or Liquid. Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs., or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta.	Roseine.	Fuchsine.	Violet.
Purple.	Crimson.	Mauve.	Blue.
Green.	Canary.	Orange.	Yellow.
Phosphine.	Scarlet.	Red.	Ultramarine.
Brown.	Black.	Regina.	Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.

N. B.—Be sure and write for JUDSON'S Dyes.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart., | WATTS PHILLIPS,
J. F. SMITH, | JAMES GRANT, &c., &c.,
PIERCE EGAN, | MISS BRADDON,
PERCY B. ST. JOHN, | MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
HENRY J. BYRON, | MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES, &c., &c.

and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c., Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

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The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.

The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

SKITTLES, QUOITS AND DUMB BELLS, BAGATELLE BOARDS, with and without Stands, and with India Rubber Cushions and Pockets, on solid Mahogany stands of 8 and 10 feet.

German Billiards, folding and on stands.
Backgammon Boards of sizes.
Foot Balls of sizes.
Croquet Games for the Lawn.
Do. Parlour.
Gwalior Game.
Sets of Skittles complete.
Foils and Masks.
Solitaire Board and Balls.
German Tactics. "
Game of Troco or Lawn Billiards.
Armstrong Gun Game.
Volunteer Handicap Game.
Dumb Bells of various weights.
Quoits of Brass and polished Steel weighing from 4 to 7 lbs. each.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT, consisting of—

Billiard Cloth, with Bed, Cushions, and Pockets complete.
Superior Cues with Ivory tips.
Pool Balls of sizes.
Pyramid Do.
Billiard Do.
Bagatelle Do.
Pool Marking Boards.
Roller Do.
Boxes for Pool Balls.
Pool Baskets.
Billiard Rules in frames.
Pool Do.
Pyramid Do.
Pool Receivers.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table complete, 5 feet in length.

TO CRICKETERS—

Presentation Bats.
Best Spring and plain Cane-handle Bats.
Do. polished and plain Malacca Cane-handle Bats.
Improved Dove-tail handle Bats.
Best Match Bats.
Spliced-handle Bats, &c.
Brass-mounted Stumps.
Plain do.
Cricket Balls, by Duke and Dark.
And Best Racket Bats and Presses.
Lillywhite's Guide and Scoring Books.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots and Cigars, Nos. 1 and 2.

Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco, cut.
Cavendish Tobacco, cake.
Taddy's Returns and Smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Inderwick, Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigaret Moulds and Papers, Alma Light, Cherrywood Pipe Stems, Briar Woodpipes, and Cheroot-holders, Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes.
Fresh additions and novelties by each Mail.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICES.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—(*Late Supreme Court File.*)

Equity Side.

Veerbaee, wife of Rahim Alladeen, an Infant, by Alladeen Hubibhoy, her father-in-law and next friend... ...*Complainant.*

vs.

Thavur Moola, Executor of Rahimutbaee, deceased, Gangbaee, wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy and Currimbhoy Goolam Hoosen Khan, an Infant ... ...*Defendants.*

And,

Gangbaee, wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy... ... ...*Complainant.*

vs.

Thavur Moola, Executor of Rahimutbaee, widow of Sajun Meerally, deceased ... ...*Defendant.*

BY ORIGINAL BILL.

And,

Gangbaee, wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy... ... ...*Complainant.*

vs.

Thavur Moola, Executor of Rahimutbaee, widow of Sajun Meerally, deceased ... ...*Defendant.*

BY SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

PURSUANT to an order made in the above causes, dated the 14th day of September 1865, the following Property will be sold, subject to certain condition of sale, in several Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Master in Equity, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th days of April respectively, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 6.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and stable standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Chinch Bunder, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1083, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 18, and containing by admeasurement 137 8/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder Street, on or towards the West by a Gully on the other side of which there are stables, on or towards the North by the house of Mahomed Fukeer Khan, on or towards the South by Government ground now vacant.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 7.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Cazee Syed Street, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 791 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 51, and containing by admeasurement 106 6/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Cazee Syed Street, on or towards the West by the gully there on the other side of which is the house of Mooljee Dhunjee, on or towards the North by the house of Jehtah Dhurumsey, and on or towards the South by the house of Dossa Nursey.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 8.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of vacant ground, situate in Bombay, at Bengalpoora, Oomerkarry 1st Street, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public gully on the other side of which is the house of Sudasew Phatuck, on or towards the West by Oomerkarry 1st Street, on or towards the North by the public passage, on the other side of which is the house of Bava Hurry Waraker, on or towards the South by a passage on the other side of which is the house of Narayen Khundojee.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 9.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 260 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public road leading to Mahim Bazaar, on or towards the West by the house of Khoja Peerbhoy, on or towards the North by a gully on the other side of which is the house of Manbaee, widow of Fackeer Kheraj, and on or towards the South by a public passage, on the other side of which is the house of Chandoo Cassum.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 10.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in the undivided equal half part of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuages, tenements, bungalows, stables, wells, trees standing and being thereon, with the appurtenances, situated at Bandora, in the Collectorate of Tanna, in Salsette, and containing by admeasurement 5520 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Domingo, on or towards the West by the Public Road leading from Bandora to Gorebunder, on or towards the North by the property of Ruttonjee Bottlewalla, on or towards the South by the public tank there.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 11.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and late Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuage or tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, being No. 34 Prava Grande, and contiguous to the guard house at Macao in China.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Master in Equity and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the said Gangbaee, No. 5, Forbes Street, and at the Office of Messrs. KEIR, RAMSDEN and PRESCOT, Solicitors for Thavur Moola.—Dated this 2nd day of April 1866.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Master in Equity.

WANTED.

REQUIRED for the Office of the Controller Public Works Accounts, the following Printing Establishment:—

5 Compositors. Salaries from 15 to 40 Rupees.
1 Pressman .... 12 "
1 Inklayer .... 7 "

Apply at the Office on the Esplanade.

A. DAVIDSON Captain, R.E.,
Acting Controller of P. W. Accounts.

Bombay, 19th April 1866.

GENTLEMEN requiring comfortable BOARD and LODGING can obtain the same by applying to "ALPHA," care of Messrs. ROGERS, COHEN & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay. References given and required. Terms will be found moderate.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, (from 1st May next), a comfortable upper roomed BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, now in occupation of S. Craig, Esq. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, from the 1st May next, a spacious and conveniently situated GODOWN in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, the office premises at present occupied by Messrs. R. BELL, MILLER & Co. in Military Square, from 1st May to 31st October next, at Rs. 200 per month. Apply to COUPLAND & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, several OFFICES in the business part of the Fort, large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, 7 BUNGALOWS in Grant Road. Rent Rs. 125, 175, 200, 200, 225, 250, and 350 per mensem. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Malabar hill, now in occupation of T. C Anstey, Esq. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, airy ROOMS near the Court, fit for BARRISTERS' or LAWYERS' Offices. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

BACK BAYS advanced from par to 100 premium; Elphinstones declined from 795 to 790 per share; new do. from 5 to 10 discount; United Victorias from 1,675 to 1,600 per share; Bombay Bank shares close at 14 premium; Commercials 27 discount; Old Financials 14 discount. Market extremely depressed.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s 1½d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	212

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 88
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	" 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	" 87½
" " " " " 1842-43	
" " " " " 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	" 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	" Par.
Five and a half per cent	" 107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 226
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" [illegible]
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106¼
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 24th April 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)	320 to 325
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	325 to 330
Surat and Broach (New)	321 to 325
Porebunder (New)	310 to 312
Veeraval (New)	311 to 315
Khandeish (New)	315 to 320
Dharwar (now ready)	360 to 365
Hinghunghaut (New)	370 to 375
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	330 to 335

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS. APRIL 25.

Brown, Lieutenant W. S., 4th King's Own Regiment, on sick leave, from Poorundhur.

McCollum, Paymaster R., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Peterkin, Lieutenant E. E., 45th Foot, on leave, from Poona.

White, Captain C. M., Madras Army, on duty, from Cochin.

Thompson, Captain E., Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Seetapore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 25.

Hawthorn, Captain, H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., to join, to Dhoolia.

White, Captain C. M., Madras Army, on furlough, to Europe.

Barnard, Barrack Master J, Barrack Department, on duty, to Khandalla.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 24th April.

Surgeon J. Pirie is appointed to act as Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Ahmedabad, in addition to his regimental duties.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL.
25 Avabhoy ....Hendersons....Calcutta, Mar 12.
Karanjan (s) ....Crecker ....Goa &c., April 23.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL.
25 Stalwart ....Wilson............Liverpool.
Mooydin ....Nakoda ....Malabar Coast.
Maharaj (s) ....Thompson ....Goa, &c.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Stalwart.*—Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Quadroes.

Per *Maharaj.*—Mr. R. D. Candy; Mr. L. C. Pinto; and Major Daniel Pestana.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *City of Tanjore*, A. Miller, bound to Havre.
Ship *Monmouthshire*, A. Irvine, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Fanny*, R. A. Wier, bound to Rangoon
Brig *Mayatea Kadar Bux*, Nacoda, bound to Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *City of Madras*, for Liverpool.
P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Niphon*, for Singapore and Hongkong.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—April 17th, ship *Dora*, for London, April 18th ship *Ganpuzedas*, for Pondicherry, and screw steamer *Arabia*, for Coconada.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
639 Hollinside, Bains—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 22)
690 Lepanto, Walker—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)
845 Merchantman, Maurilyan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. April 18)

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Agra. (c. l. April 21)
1178 Ajmeer, Smith (c. l. April 21)
612 Alfred, Norris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Feb. 10)
1209 Alcazer, Peterson—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Feb. 10)
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. April 13)
1148 Americana, Potts—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. (c. l. April 11)
Archos. (c. l. April 19)
1154 Bates Family, Horg,—E. Bates & Co (c. l. March 9)
824 Beatrice, Thomas—Nanabhoy Dubash. (c. l. March 2)
1371 Becherdass Ambaidass, Mossop—Roper Price & Co. (c. l. April 9)
704 Bird of Paradise, McCollum—Framjee Sands & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26)
1332 Bulwark, Kelly—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 10)
202 Cama Family, Mille—B. H. Cama. (c. l. April 9)
1311 Castlemaine, McGill—Finlay Scott & Co. (c. l. Mar. 21)
1350 Celestial Empire, Purden—Sir C. Forbes & Co. (c. l. April 5)
990 City of Madras, Graham—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. April 25)
477 Chrysis, Hadley—Muncherjee Merwanjee. (c. l. April 10)
1504 Clanmerden, Gibson—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Feb 17)
1113 Eastern Belle, Hutchinson—Framjee Sands & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Bentley—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. April 7)
1327 Flying Foam, Mesnard—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)
1070 Garnett, Tay—Farnham & Co. (c. l. April 13)
1192 Glenlyon, Fry—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 12)
4459 Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co. (P. l. Mar. 9)
1497 Hampden, Yexley—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 18)
1328 Hahnemann, Roper—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 21)
1197 Hannibal, Hill—Lyon Brothers.
1065 Himalaya, Howes—W. Nicol Co (c. l. April 20)
1403 Humber, Mitchell—W. Nicol & Co.
1529 Hyderabad, Harley—Iron Ship Co. (c. l. Feb. 12)
1091 Indomitable, Carrew—B. H. Cama. (c. l. March 26)
716 Island Light, McFee—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. (c. l. April 5)
1650 John Steuart, Laing—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb 3)
1140 Maha Lukshmi, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 7)
1045 May Queen, Pennie—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 10)
1009 Mofussilite, Murray—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. April 10)
1049 Nagasaki, Miller—B. H. Cama.
1319 Oriental, Sanderson—Cursetjee, Clover & Co. (c. l. March 21)
1001 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. March 22)
1043 Queen of India, Grainger—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 6)
1185 Sam Mendell, Murdock—Coupland & Co. (c. l. March 16)
1161 Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1150 Sarah Sands, White—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. March 24)
1254 Stalwart, Wilson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. March 26)
884 Star of the North, Wyatt—M. Merwanjee & Co. (c. l. March 28)
1148 The Craigs, Fleming—W. & A. Graham. (c. l. April 10)
395 Tomogonops Morris. (c. l. April 13)
1152 Tythonus, Allely—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 23)
1430 Wallasea, Curry—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. Mar. 7)
1225 Western Belle, Valantine—Killick Nixon & Co. (c. l. March 29)
1250 Wilfred, Salt.
681 William Wilson, Welborn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.
Carnatic (s), Parish—P. & O. Co.
941 Yamuna (s), Comeroy—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. April 23)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
810 Punjaub (s), Day—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
770 Euphrates (s), Atkinson W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 23)

FOR HAVRE.
450 Glaneur, Lannegroges. (c. l. April 3)
695 Leonide, Martin—Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.
234 Nile, Bristow.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1300 Ticonderoga, Rice—B. F. Cama (c. l. April 11)

FOR KURRACHEE.
347 Bonne Marie, Graveran. (c. l. April 16)
209 Governor Higginson (s), Saunders—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 18)

FOR ZANZIBAR.
Vickery, Nacoda. (c. l. March 14)

FOR CLYDE.
534 Ambleside, Bowie—Lyon Brothers. (c. l. Mar. 15)

FOR HONGKONG.
730 John Bright (s), Betham—B. F. Cama.

FOR CHINA.
904 Northam (s), Prown—P. & O. Co. (c. l. April 23)
Niphon (s), Peake—P. & O. Co. (c. l. April 25)

NOT FIXED.
288 Ambrose, Cotter.
498 Anais Emma, Gigneaux—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
959 Avabhoy, Henderson.
663 Beth Shan, Armstrong.
865 Bhima (s), Boufellow—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1404 Bombay, Miller—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
796 Borodino, Gilkey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
111 Cannatta, Huthnaite.
568 Cardross, Gilchrist.
472 Charlotte, Logan.
1241 Cimber, Bruhn—The Captain—(coal hulk).
1008 Compta, Geach.
888 Countess of Elgin, Rickan—Mahomed Dhurumsey.
858 Devonshire, Hoggan—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1203 Duncairn, Finlay.
Eagle—Andrew.
1095 Eumenides, Poe.
682 Faize Allum, Stafford—Candass Narondass
75 February, Punbury.
Futtay Salam, Williams.
H. C. Kidston—coal hulk.
Herefordshire, Walker—coal hulk.
843 Indian Merchant, Gibbs.
95 January, Nacoda.
188 June, Permotte.
185 July, Kindrick.
1277 Lalla Rookh, [illegible]
440 [illegible]
144 Letier, Nacoda.
884 Lucy and Harriet Uhrbreck—Knoop & Co:
1316 [illegible]
70 [illegible]
747 Miletus, Davis—Coupland & Co.
736 Nada (s), Thompson—Stearns, Hobart and Co.
416 [illegible], Nacoda—Sultan of Zanzibar.
391 Nurbudda, Nacoda.
[illegible] Planet, Nattras—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (in Dock).
891 Prince of Wales, Winckler—Pursotum Heerachund.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
1001 Proserpine, Hiltz—Coupland & Co.
1384 Retriever, Beatson—W. Nicol & Co.
1308 Royal Edward, Shaw—Lawrence & Co.
1185 S[illegible] Allum, Clark—Fazel Mahomed Essa & Co.
216 Soobla Salam, Nacoda.
200 Stag, Martin.
630 Victoria Bridge, Lawry—H. M. Seedick
38 Wagiee, Nacoda.
875 White Eagle, Andrew.

P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMERS.
Benares (s) White.
Emeu (s), Methven.
1711 Nubia (s), Miners
960 Ottawa (s), Bayley.

FLOATING BATTERIES.
Auckland .. ..Has steam power.
Clive .. ..Has no steam power.
Eastley .. ..
Falkland .. .. Do. do. do.

H. M.'s MEN OF WAR.
Octavia (s), Hayllyer.

BOMBAY MARINE.
Steamers.
Amberwitch ... ...Bombay Harbour.
Berenice ... ...
Comet ... ...
Clyde ... ...Bombay Harbour.
Godavery ... ...
Hugh Rose ... ...
Satellite ... ...
Semiramis ... ... Do. Do.
Snake ... ... Do. Do.
Victoria ... ...
Dalhousie ... ...Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, a small BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, facing the Sea, airy and comfortable. Furniture to be taken at a valuation if required. Rent Rs. 150. Apply at "W.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A GENTLEMAN (English) desires to Board with some respectable Family or join a Bachelor in House-keeping. Room for a Carriage and Horse required. Address, stating terms, to "B. K.," at the Office of this Paper.

LOST, a RECEIPT, No. 1360 dated 4th September 1865, for FIVE SHARES of the Bombay Presidency Bank, in the name of BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, Watchmaker; Transfer of which has been stopped at the Bank.
No. 79 Meadow Street, Fort, 26th April 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, several experienced European hands, fully qualified to perform the duties of GUARDS. Salary from Rs. 80 to 100 per mensem, according to ability, with Night Batta when away from head-quarters. Applications (enclosing Testimonials) to be sent to
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 24th April 1866.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Compta*, Captain GEACH, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned. Captain GEACH will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck. J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th April 1866.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF BOMBAY COMPANY (LIMITED)—IN LIQUIDATION.—FIRST RETURN OF CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST RETURN of TWO HUNDRED RUPEES per SHARE will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company in the Town Hall on and after WEDNESDAY the 2nd day of May 1866, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., to those Shareholders in the above Company who have paid the Full Call of Rs. 400 per Share.
Shareholders will be required to produce their Letters of Allotment for endorsement, and sign the Receipt Book which is lying at the Office.
THOS. C. HAYLLAR,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Liquidators, Internl. Exhib. of Bombay Co. (Limited.)
Town Hall, 25th April 1866.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

FRIDAY EVENING, 27TH APRIL,

MOST POSITIVELY THE
LAST NIGHT
OF THE
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
AND
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
DAVE CARSON.

First time in Bombay of the new Burlesque
A LA JULIAN,
entitled the
POWER OF MUSIC,
PROFESSOR R. A. M. (of the Portuguese College),
DAVE CARSON.

Last time in Bombay of the
HINDOOSTANI NAUTCH.

NEW SONGS.

NELLY BAWN,
MILLIE GAY,
HERE WE ARE AGAIN,
and the popular songs of
TICK! TICK!! TICK!!!
AND
MR. BUTLER.

First time this season of
OLD ROBERT RIDLEY.

THE BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.
Instrumental introduction......SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS
Chorus.—"Here we are again" Do.
Nelly Bawn ....H. C. CAMPBELL.
Tick! Tick!! Tick!!! ....DAVE CARSON.
Burlesque Operatic Scene ......T. P. BROWER.
Mr. Butler ....DAVE CARSON.
Millie Gay ....J. O. PIERCE.
Finale to part first
MARY JANE,
DAVE CARSON.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

PART SECOND.
Dance ....MONS. ESPERZA.
Duet: Concertina and Piano.........PIERCE AND PALIN.
Song and Dance, Old Robert Ridley ...DAVE CARSON.
Solo on the Toy Whistle ....L. F. PALIN.
I Love Her. (From the Enchantress)...H. C. CAMPBELL.
After which will be introduced the new comic sketch,
THE POWER OF MUSIC,
Conductor, a la Julian, Professor of the R. A. M RAM, Fellow of the Royal Portuguese Quadrille Band Company (Limited), and Chief Superintendent of the Great Electro Corrugated
SHEET IRON BAND,
DAVE CARSON.
O. Brown, an Adept at the Bow, lately of the Bow Bazaar Band, Calcutta.........J. O. PIERCE.
Fiddler Primo.................T. P. BROWER.
Principal Triangle............H. C. CAMPBELL.
Other Characters by the Company.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the Original Burlesque
HINDOOSTANI NAUTCH.
Zuleika, the Pearl of the Punjaub ....DAVE CARSON.
Tundah Ghose, Maharajah of Frere Town.T. P. BROWER.
Suringee Wallah ....J. O. PIERCE.
Majara Wallah ....L. F. PALIN.
Tom Tom Wallah ....H. C. CAMPBELL.
Synopsis of Incidents:
ARRIVAL OF THE MAHARAJAH'S BODY GUARD.
ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MAHARAJAH'S ARRIVAL.
HIS LOVE FOR ZULEIKA—ARRIVAL OF THE COURT MUSICIANS.
WHERE, OH! WHERE IS ZULEIKA? SHE COMES,
THE RAJAH'S DELIGHT,
THE PUNJAUB PEARL BEGINS TO WARBLE,
INTENSE DELIGHT OF THE MAHARAJAH,
WAH! WAH!
ZULEIKA FAINTS,
DISGUST OF HIS HIGHNESS.—EXIT EVERYBODY.

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Stalls .... " 3 | Pit .... " 1

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POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Carnatic* will be closed on SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Northam*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 8 A.M. of the 29th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

CALENDAR—APRIL—MAY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Monday ...30th 2h. 11m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs.	26	Mercury stationary at 7-30 P.M.	5 37	6 19	8 44	9 9	24th April 1866. Time 9h. 3m. 21s.1.
Fri.	27	Mercury rises at 1-58 A.M.	5 36	6 19	9 31	9 50	
Sat.	28	Length of day 12h. 45	5 35	6 20	10 9	10 21	
Sun.	29	4th Sunday after Easter.	5 35	6 20	10 44	11 1	
Mon.	30	Moon passes 0° 26' S. of Saturn at 1-49 A.M.	5 34	6 20	11 18	1 34	
Tues.	1	Mercury in Aphelion at 11-39 P.M.	5 33	6 20	11 52	—	
Wed.	2	Mercury rises at 1-43 A.M.	5 33	6 21	0 8	0 25	

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"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 19	KURRACHEE	April 20
AGRA	April 19	LAHORE	April 18
ALLAHABAD	April 20	LONDON	April 3
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 24	MAURITIUS	Mar. 25
ALEXANDRIA	April 1	MADRAS	April 20
BANGALORE	April 18	MALTA	April 3
CALCUTTA	April 19	MEERUT	April 20
CAPE	Feb 13	OOTACAMUND	April 20
CEYLON	April 16	OUDH	April 18
COCHIN	Mar 18	PENANG	April 7
DELHI	April 19	PUNJAUB	April 18
FRANCE	April 4	SUEZ	April 13
HONGKONG	Mar. 31	SINGAPORE	April 9

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1866.

THE extraordinary terms on which the management and direction of the Bank of India have been conducted for a year past, are about to form the subject of what may be an elaborate and costly enquiry before the Supreme Court, if the shareholders persist in their attempt to carry on the institution. It is well known that since April 1865, the only director of the Bank has been Mr. Limjee Manockjee, and that he and the manager, Mr. Gray, have been in the sole control of its affairs (such as they have been) from that date. A plaint has been filed in the Supreme Court by one of the shareholders on behalf of himself and of such shareholders as may agree with him, suing for a discovery of the particulars of the actings of the director and manager, and for an injunction to restrain them from further acting in, or interfering with, the affairs of the bank. The plaint also prays that the Court shall direct the Company to be wound up, if such a course shall be necessary to arrive at the purposes of the suit. The Bank stands confessedly paralysed in its business operations by a large loss equal to one-third of its capital, and by having the remainder of its funds locked up in doubtful and bad debts, or in unsaleable securities. The shareholders seemed disposed at the recent meeting of the Bank to take a hopeful view of its prospects, and the wish of many was to carry it on. If they are resolved in spite of the warnings both of the past and the present, and in spite of the shadows which coming events are already casting, to prosecute an undertaking which has already yielded in the golden age of our prosperity the meagre dividend of two per cent. they must be left of course to pursue their own devices. With them lie the pecuniary interest, and with them will lie the results of failure or success. But while we heartily wish that the shareholders would take a practical view of the Bank's position and prospects, and resolve at the forthcoming meeting to wind up, we cannot but condemn, as injudicious, the legal measures with which the Bank is threatened to be overwhelmed. If shareholders coalesce to promote the suit in sufficient numbers to make the expenses a trifle to the individual units of the coalition, we should like to ask them, what benefit do they expect to derive for themselves or confer upon the Bank by a protracted litigation of two or three years? The one point to be borne in mind by the shareholders is, that when Mr. Limjee Manockjee and Mr. Gray assumed the sole charge of the Bank in April 1865, the whole evil had been done, and little was left them to do but to look upon the wreck which the Board of Directors (of which it is true Mr. Limjee was one) had left behind, and try to make the most of the shattered fragments. The fact is that by April last, nearly the whole funds of the Bank had been converted into loans on the security of shares, and neither the manager nor the director had very much money to intromit with. There is no imputation against either that they have misappropriated any of the money entrusted to their hands; and, although Mr. Limjee is alleged to have lent to himself and his friends nearly four lacs of rupees, it may almost be assumed as certain, when we look at the historical progress of the mania and the subsequent development of the panic, that these loans were granted by the Board which went out of existence in April, and bequeathed to Mr. Limjee and Mr. Gray the arduous duty of liquidating the heavy debts and facing an angry constituency. It is indubitable that all their acts since April are technically illegal, and that they themselves have incurred very grave and serious responsibilities by a regardless violation of the Acts of the Legislature and the Bank's own articles of association. It is even a suspicious circumstance in itself, and one that would make their position in a court of justice difficult to maintain, that two men should carry on the whole affairs of a Bank, and after a time issue a balance sheet certified by auditors of their own appointing, auditors superseding those who had been appointed by the shareholders themselves. It is incomprehensible, in fact, how any European manager of a Bank could for a moment endanger his professional repute and risk heavy liabilities by consenting to such an insane line of conduct. With an audacity that almost merits admiration they issue a balance sheet to a date that pleases themselves, in thorough contempt of one of the articles of association and Act. XIX. of 1857, which require, not that the balance sheet be made up to a date nine months before the meeting, but that it be made up to a date not more than three. Nor, as we understand, have they deposited a single balance sheet with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, in accordance with another article of association. Now it must be admitted that these are all grave offences, for which Mr. Limjee Manockjee and Mr. Gray are justly answerable in a civil court. We also grant that as the decisions of courts of justice go, they are a great deal more than merely civil offences—they are unmistakeably criminal. The non-observance by the officers of a company of statutory regulations are penal acts, punishable by the common law of England as misdemeanours or by specific penalties, and where no penalties have been specified, then by clauses in the Penal Code. Had the management of the Bank been usurped or accepted by Mr. Limjee Manockjee and Mr. Gray previous to the mismanagement of its funds, had they been the parties solely and individually responsible in virtue of their possession of sole power, it would have been the imperative duty of the shareholders to have demanded a judicial enquiry into their management. But what on earth, we ask, have they had to "manage?" The late Board left the Bank in a dead lock, and it remains in the same extremity of helplessness still. Until acts of malversation are averred against the present manager and director,—and such are not averred—no good purpose is to be obtained by a lengthened litigation. If terrible and remorseless Fate will demand a victim from among the directors of public bodies in Bombay, there is worthier quarry—as regards unscrupulousness and dishonesty—than men who have not adhered to some of the merely administrative enactments of the Legislature. What about the management of the Guzerat Bank, what about the management of the Eastern Financial, what about the Alliance? Nothing is to be gained, in the case of the Bank of India, by litigation, which a well chosen committee of shareholders could not effect. If the Bank is to go on, litigation is undesirable: if it is to be wound up, it is unnecessary, as official liquidation will effect all that the plaintiffs can hope to accomplish. Much as on public grounds we would wish the Bank boldly and honestly to sign its own death warrant, we would rather see it peddling pretentiously away in its small transactions than involved in an endless, expensive and (under the circumstances) absurd lawsuit.

THE report of the Capital Punishment Commission, which has lately been presented to Parliament, and which is supplemented by the evidence of the numerous witnesses examined, contains, as might be expected, much interesting matter. The list of witnesses includes the names of distinguished Judges, such as Lord Cranforth, Lord Wensleydale, Justices Bramwell and Martin, in England; while Sir Lawrence Peel and Sir Mordaunt Wells gave the Commission the benefit of their experience in India. Another class of witnesses, whose evidence was perhaps of still more importance, were inspectors of police, and governors of prisons, both English and Colonial; for such persons have opportunities of knowing the influences which act upon criminals and those tempted to capital crimes, more than can usually be the case with Lawyers and Judges. Whether from this cause or not, these witnesses speak with more confidence and decision than the Judges, who usually disclaim being able to form a better opinion on the question of capital punishment than any thoughtful and well informed man can arrive at for himself. A third class of witnesses consisted of philanthropists, whose professed endeavour it is to put an end to the penalty of death; such persons as Mr. Tallock, Secretary to the Society for the abolition of Capital Punishment, were of course prepared with the arguments and statistics that they considered favourable to their view. Two Secretaries of State, Mr. Walpole and Sir George Grey, gave important evidence derived from their experience in office, in which, as the law at present stands in England, an appeal lies to the Home Secretary in criminal cases. Distinguished barristers, as Mr. Fitzjames Stephen and Mr. Denman, who have paid the subject especial attention, were also examined, so that, altogether, when we add to these sources of information that most of the European governments were consulted, as well as those of America and the British Colonies, it is clear that the Commission pretty well exhausted all the data necessary for their inquiry. Indeed the scheme containing their report must always form a valuable repertory of evidence, in case further alteration in the law, than they recommend, should be hereafter contemplated.

Their report itself, though valuable as far as it goes, by no means covers all the ground upon which the evidence touches, nor does it attempt an answer to some hard questions which perplex the administration of the criminal law. Such is the difficult subject of insanity, as removing or diminishing penal responsibility; that of the advisability of a court of appeal in questions of fact; and that, to which we have alluded, the effect of the present system by which the Queen exercises, through the Home Secretary, her prerogative of mercy. Nor does the Commission express any opinion on the positive expediency of abolishing or retaining capital punishment; in fact, four eminent members of it, Sir Stephen Lushington, Mr. Bright, Mr. Neate, and Mr. Ewart, recommend its abolition, while the other eight dissent. We cannot, however, believe that this recommendation will have much weight with Parliament, or that it is in accordance with public opinion in England; nor can we think that it ought to prevail. The mass of evidence, in fact, seems distinctly to point the other way, if we consider as evidence the opinions of the witnesses.

The English code is said in the last century to have been the bloodiest in Europe. The poet Rogers, in his diary, records that after the riots of Lord George Gordon in 1780, he saw carts drawn past his house full of quite young women who were being taken to execution: and that he had heard a Judge giving an account of his passing sentence of death on some boys, and coolly remarking that "he never saw boys cry so." In those days the crime of shoplifting, to the value of five shillings, was punished with death, a barbarism which disgraced the statute book until 1837, although public opinion was so much in advance of legislation that it was seldom or never enforced since the beginning of the century. Sir Samuel Romilly, writing in 1783, says:—"The laws of our country may indeed be said to be written in blood:" and he is inclined to apply to them the saying of Montaigne that "the best of men, if his actions were tried by the standard of the law, would be liable to hanging ten times in his life."

No such charge can be brought now against the English criminal law. The only crimes now practically punished with death in the United Kingdom are treason and murder; although our readers may be amused to hear, that according to Scotch law, Jesuits, priests, and all persons hearing mass and concealing the same are liable to capital punishment; a statute, of course, honoured not by observance but by breach. In retaining the death penalty for the worst cases of murder and for treason, when accompanied by overt acts of rebellion, assassination, or other violence, the Commission, as we remarked, has decided in accordance with the great majority of the witnesses. The Judges are unanimous in their impression that no punishment is, or ever can be, so deterrent as death; except, indeed, torture or maiming, which in Lord Wensleydale's opinion, would be more so, but is obviously out of the question. The same view is still more strongly maintained by Mr. Kittle, an inspector of police, who from observation of criminals believes that, "although they may treat the punishment lightly in other cases, in their own they have great horror of being executed." It is urged also that burglars and other criminals, if it were not for fear of being hanged, would frequently destroy their victims, in order to remove evidence of their guilt. Women would, especially, be likely to be murdered in many cases, when there was reason to fear their evidence. There is also a strong impression among the police and governors of gaols that there would be great difficulty in protecting the warders, without the punishment of death: desperate men, already under sentence of penal servitude for life, could be restrained in no other way.

This evidence as to the deterrent influence of capital punishment, in comparison with other penalties, is not shaken by the admission that even the extreme penalty is not always effectual. Baron Bramwell, whose evidence, for clearness of expression, is perhaps the most valuable, forcibly remarks that, because the fear of death does not "deter infinitely," it does not follow that it does not deter at all, or more than anything else could. "In some cases of sudden passion, no doubt, death may be inefficacious to prevent murder, but so would any other punishment be, and *we can never tell how many of these cases the fear of it prevents*;" or as he elsewhere puts it, "It should always be borne in mind that we have no statistics of the number of people who are prevented from committing crimes by the threat of capital punishment."

There is one consideration on this subject which, it appears to us, is not sufficiently adverted to. It is likely enough that a man who has set his mind on some act of criminal passion would not be restrained by any fear of future consequences. Either they do not present themselves to him, or by an act of will he turns away his mind from them, or resolves to gratify his wickedness at any expense, or trusts to the chances of escape. And possibly upon the most depraved and stoutest hearted even the sight of executions may have no permanent deterrent influence, although the weight of opinion, among those most likely to be well informed, is against this supposition. But the mass, even of ill-disposed men, are not resolutely wicked. The majority are waverers, sometimes perhaps tempted to crime, but not committed to it. It is this class to which Baron Bramwell's remark applies; no one knows how many of them are restrained by fear. The mere knowledge, as a general fact, that murder will be punished by death, may prevent not only countless actual murders but the indulgence of passions leading to murder. It may hinder that dallying even in thought with temptation to crimes of violence, which would otherwise make their commission less and less fearful. This power, in the fear of a great, irrevocable, penalty, although vague, is, we believe, incalculable in the case of Englishmen. It may check the first steps in a downward path of crime to see the abyss in which it ends. And it must not be forgotten that, to prevent overt acts, is no mere negative advantage. Numbers of persons, at one time or another in their lives, are in states of mind which border on the commission of crime, but which happily are transitory, and if they pass away (as they in perhaps most cases do) the man is saved; perhaps is made more careful by the very approach he has made to the precipice. But let the restraint of fear be removed, and the plunge will be often taken. Now this is true of all fear, but more particularly of fear of the punishment of death. It is not upon the most hardened only that it operates, but at a distance, and yet powerfully, upon the half hardened.

This consideration very much diminishes the force of an objection against the penalty of death, which seems to have been in the mind of Mr. Bright, from his frequent questions whether overpowering passion does not often prevent it from having any force as a "deterrent." Sir George Grey's answer goes to the root of the matter, when admitting the above fact, that fear of punishment may not have any effect upon the individual at the time of his crime, he yet thinks "that the knowledge of the punishment which is attached to the crime may, and probably does, prevent other persons from putting themselves in that position in which their passions would obtain that mastery over their reason."

Retaining then death as the penalty of the worst kind of murder, the Commissioners recommend the division of the crime of murder into two kinds, after the example of the United States of America. Murders of the first degree alone should henceforward be punishable with death: namely, whenever the jury find *as a fact that there was express malice aforethought*, (not merely the legal "malice aforethought," which is now supposed to be implied in every act of wilful killing above manslaughter); and secondly, when a murder is committed with a view to, or to escape after, certain crimes, burglary, and some others. All other murders are to be classed "of the second degrees" and to be punishable by penal servitude for life, or for any period not less than seven years, at the discretion of the Court. There is a great concurrence of testimony that such a scheme would be far better than the French plan of allowing the jury to bring in "extraordinary circumstances," partly because this would be done too frequently, but chiefly because it would introduce an uncertainty into the estimate of crime, depending on the dispositions of different juries. We are glad to see that both English and Indian Judges deny (what is a common notion) that the punishment of death makes it difficult to get convictions for murder. In one sense it *ought* to be difficult: that is, the greatness of the penalty ought to make both Judges and Jurymen most attentive to the evidence; but the latter generally show a proper willingness to take the law from the Judges, and to give due weight to their summing up. The probability of an innocent man being condemned is now reduced almost to a minimum, and in the last thirty years it is not stated that any such has been actually hanged, although there have been several recent cases of mistaken conviction, one of the most remarkable being that of Peliggori for the Saffron Hill murder. Lord Cranworth mentions a case in which an innocent man who had been convicted of burglary, when it was a capital offence, was sentenced to be transported for life; upon which he immediately said, "My Lord, I know no more about what they have all been saying (he had a counsel) than the babe unborn." Something in his voice and manner struck the Judge with the belief that he was innocent, which proved true on investigation, and he was, of course, let off. Such cases seem to show that it is compatible to exclude every chance of error; but this is a condition of all human conduct. To reduce it to the smallest possible uncertainty is all that can be done.

But while they would retain capital punishment for the kinds of murder above described, the Commission proceeds to advise a change which at first sight is repugnant to English associations, namely, that executions shall take place in private. Whether Parliament will give effect to this recommendation remains to be seen, for it may be argued, as indeed it is by Baron Bramwell, that, as the punishment of death is the most powerful deterrent agency, so the sight of it impresses the fact of its certainty more strongly on the mind than any written account. We are disposed to think that the objection against it on the ground of the behaviour of the crowds of spectators might partly be obviated by better police arrangements, and, partly, are exaggerated. It appears from the report of police officers who have made it their business to watch the crowd on these occasions, that, although there is much levity in the hours of waiting previous to the execution, at the time itself there is no improper display of feeling. Nor is there proof of sympathy with the criminal; on the contrary, there is rather a satisfaction in the justice of retaliation. That this itself is a demoralizing feeling, and that the sanctity of human life is lessened by witnessing the punishment for violating it, seems rather a far-fetched and overstrained sentiment. Yet it is difficult, as the Commissioners say, to resist the weight of opinion that private executions would be better than public ones. So far as the criminal is concerned, it would seem likely that any morbid excitement of feeling would be less aroused if the execution were conducted before a limited number of witnesses within the prison walls, than on the present plan, and that he would meet the awful reality of his fate in a most appropriate state of mind. Very interesting testimony is given on this point of private executions by Sir George Bower, Governor of Queensland, who, on first going out to the colony, carried with him his English prepossessions, but seems satisfied now that the Australian plan is the best. An obvious consideration on this question is, that the rapid and cheap transmission of intelligence through the newspapers carries the description of the scene of execution now to numbers far greater than that of the spectators in a very few hours. Yet with all this, we are not convinced that the effect of the sight itself is not of importance enough to counterbalance the opposing arguments.

We have only been able to touch upon a few of the questions which are referred to in this interesting report. That of infanticide, of insanity, and of appeals, are, among others, to which we have but alluded; but so wide a subject cannot be condensed into a single notice.

THE *Friend of India*:—The evidence given in Captain Harward's case throws light on a very important question altogether apart from that of his innocence or guilt. During the discussion on the renewal of the Arms Act, Sir W. Mansfield was significantly silent, and Mr. Maine was so weak as to make still more lax its loose provisions. Whoever is guilty we find that a regular system of supplying native States with arms has been going on for a long time. Both clandestinely and at public sales, arms and the materials for arms have been supplied in large quantities for years. Till within the last few months no attempt has been made to destroy arms that were sold as useless. We find Kotah and Gwalior specially mentioned, and a system of branch agencies in all the native States alluded to. An officer holding the responsible position of District Superintendent of Police in Agra, Captain Knyvett, confessed under the cross-examination of the prisoner's counsel, that he did not know who in the city, or in the district, are licensed to sell arms, although notice of every license is sent by the magistrate to the police. It is certainly most reprehensible that no "reference is made to the police authorities" before granting a license to sell arms any more than to spread the temptations to drunkenness and crime. It may be true that "so many are granted that it is impossible to take note of any one in particular." But this is no excuse for Captain Knyvett's ignorance or failure to represent the fact to his superiors. Of the present case the police would have for ever been ignorant had not an enemy of Chuggun Lal given information. It is singular that in every case of conspiracy against the peace of the empire the authorities manifest such a careless security. To an old Punjabee Mussulman we owe the discovery of the Wahabee plot at Thanesur in spite of the refusal of the magistrate to believe him, and at Patna in spite of the folly of the Bengal Government. The capitol of Rome was saved by the cackling of a goose, but we cannot expect in these days a series of miracles to undo the consequences of human stupidity.

THE same:—The state of the money market is unprecedented in the history of India. We are near the end of April, and yet money is dearer than it has ever before been in the busiest part of the cold season. The Bank's rates have been raised to 16 and 15 per cent., and the fortunate few who have money to remit to England in the form of six months' bills make twopence on each rupee, that is twelve per cent. Besides the continuous demands of the rice and cotton districts, Bombay has drained Calcutta and Madras, and has not yet begun to repay her debt. In truth the position of Bombay is far from satisfactory. If we turn to its share list we find those new banks and financial associations, which have done so much to increase the evil of windy speculation, still in existence with their shares at a discount which, in the olden days, would have been alarming. No less than eleven banks, some of which have branches in Calcutta, appear with their stock at a discount of from 25 to 67 per cent., while there are several "financials" which are in the same plight. Is there no upright and influential capitalist, since Mr. John Fleming's departure, to use his influence with the shareholders of such concerns for the general good? The revelations regarding the Bombay and Guzerat Bank, so many of the shareholders of which are said to surround the Governor himself, and the apology of Mr. Premchund Roychund which made matters worse than they seemed, show that Bombay is still in a very unhealthy state.

Nor is Calcutta altogether free. The admirable management of the Bank has enabled it to float safely over the shoals on which so many in Bombay have foundered, and to extend help to its almost perishing sister there. But in one small branch of commercial operations—tea cultivation—speculators are beginning to reap as they have sown. Our share list contains the ominous words *nil* and *discount* too frequently. While Companies like the Assam, Central Cachar, and a few others show the good results of fair management and a stern separation between the revenue and capital accounts, there is a gloomy list on the other side. Men who in the excitement of three years ago bought and cleared land, now find, in too many cases, their capital exhausted, their acres relapsing into jungle, and their estates unsaleable at half the money they have spent on them. The reaction has come, and it will yet be worse, for money will be dear for some time. But in a year or two those who have savings and local knowledge combined, will be able to buy up at a trifle concerns which need only capital to make them very remunerative to their owners and advantageous to the country. There is a lull now. There must be a gentle crash, and then, as in Ceylon, a new set of proprietors enriched,

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 20TH APRIL, 5 P. M.

The Bombay mail of March 29 arrived at Marseilles this morning.

Fair Dhollera 11¾d.; market healthy in tone, and a steady business doing.

Bengal Cotton 8¼d.

Fair Western 10½d.

Stock 820,000 bales.

At Manchester there is more disposition to do business, owing to the low prices ruling.

7lb. Shirtings 12s. 6d.

No. 40 Twist 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. Bank discount 7 per cent.

Bar Silver 5s. 1⅜d. per ounce.

Exchange:—
On Calcutta ....1s. 11⅞d.
" Madras ....1s. 11⅞d.
" Bombay ....1s. 11⅞d. to 2s.

Stock market steady.

Consols 87⅛.

Government of India Securities:—
Four per cents .... 86⅝ to 89.
Fives .... 101 to 103.
Five-and-a-half .... 108 to 110.

By Indian Telegraph.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

MADRAS, 25TH APRIL.

Money Market easy.

Bank Bills 2s. 1d.

Documents 1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11½d., dull.

Madras Bank shares Rs. 78½ per cent. premium.

Government paper, 5½ per cent., 108½; 4½ per cent. 87; nothing doing.

Western Cotton 195, nominal; supplies scanty.

Freights, nominal.

Shirtings 7lb. 40 in. Rs. 7 to Rs. 8; no enquiry.

VIZAGAPATAM, 25th April.

Steamer *Madras* sailed for Coconada.

COCONADA, 25th April.

Steamer *Coringa*, from Vizagapatam, anchored.

BUSHIRE, 23rd April.

Steamer *Martaban* arrived.

MADRAS, 25th April.

Mail Steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Calcutta.

KURRACHEE, 25th April.

Steamer *Comorin* left for Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3rd APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Captain Hyde, with the mails of the above date, arrived in harbour at 10 o'clock last night. She left Suez on the 13th instant, and on the Aden 19th. Appended is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.

Mr. Garbett,	Mr. Hillman,
" McCulloch,	" Clarke,
Mrs. Clough and family,	" Tooke,
Lt. and Mrs. Scarle,	" Castle,
Mr. Bullivant,	" Wharton,
Dr. James and 2 neices,	" Norton,
Mrs. Anderson,	" Gowland,
" Thacker and infant,	" Elliott,
Mr. and Miss Pedder.	" Howe,
Mrs. Speedy,	" Barnes,
Mr. Kerr,	Miss Stanley,
" Brophy (42nd Regt.)	Mr. Ballock,
" Farrar,	Mrs. Elliott,
Miss Sare,	Mr. Henson,

Mr. Booth,

From Gibraltar—Staff Asst. Surg. Spence.

From Marseilles.

Mr. Priggin,	Mr. Kottmann,
" & Mrs. Ellis,	" Macklin,
" Plump,	" Stewart,
" Fadgen,	" Cuningham,
" Emerson,	" Gascoigne,

From Suez.

Mr. Dutton. Mr. Ingram.

From Aden.—Captain Schmid.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Home News, April 3*)

War is considered imminent between Austria and Prussia. Both Powers are moving troops to the frontiers. Prussia has issued a circular note appealing for aid to the minor States, who have declined to take part on either side. France and England remain neutral.

The expected invasion of Canada by the Fenians on Patrick's-day did not take place. The excitement had considerably abated. The English minister at Washington had ordered the West India fleet to Halifax. Canada was put into a complete state of defence.

The revenue returns to March 31 show a comparative decrease on the quarter and year, but the actual receipts exceed the estimate.

Numerous Reform meetings, in support of the Government bill, have been held in different parts of the country.

The Jamaica Commission has been prolonged beyond the time when it was expected to close its labours.

The result of the elections in New Hampshire has been hostile to President Johnson.

Bavaria, Hesse, and Saxony are about to bring the Austro-Prussian question before the Diet.

Arrangements have been made for the transport of the Austrian volunteers to Mexico.

A great volunteer review took place at Brighton on April 2, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales. There were 20,000 troops on the ground.

The arrival of Stephens, the Fenian Head-Centre, in Paris, is confirmed.

Prince Napoleon has realised all his private property in France, intending to withdraw from the country.

The death of the Landgrave of Hesse has reduced the Germanic Confederation to thirty-two States.

The Queen has addressed to Mr. Peabody an autograph letter expressing her deep sense of his munificent donation to the poor of London.

A riot, directed against the Protestant residents, has broken out in the Italian town of Barletta. Several persons murdered, and houses burned.

Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker is to succeed Sir Charles Talbot at Sheerness.

Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen has been appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department, Mr. Baring Secretary to the Admiralty, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

Movements for an increase of wages have taken place in several trades, particularly the tailors of London and the bricklayers of Birmingham.

Lord John Hay has been re-elected for Ripon, Mr. Eckersley has been elected for Wigan, and Mr. Julian Goldsmid for Honiton.

An extensive fire has occurred at Belfast, causing a loss estimated at £150,000.

The barque Empress, from Maulmain, has been discovered at sea abandoned and partly burned.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Colonel Colin Campbell, Retired List, Bengal Army—Surgeon W. Mitchelson, Retired List, Bengal Army—Sir G. L. M. Parker, Bart., Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps—W. Mackenzie, Esq., M. D., Surgeon, Retired List, Madras Army—Colonel H. B. Smith, Retired List, Madras Army.

Miscellaneous: Colonel Stroll—Mr. Gordon Cumming—The Countess Dowager of Meath—Samuel Houldsworth, Esq.—Lady Trench—Lady Atherton—Mr. George Rennie, F.R.S.—The Rev. J. Keble.

THE following ships were at Suez when the *Malta* left:—The P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Golconda*; the M. I Co.'s S. S. *Donnai*, *Meinam*, and *Alphee*.

On the 14th inst., the *Malta* passed the P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Delhi* with Calcutta and China mails bound to Suez; on the 18th S. S. *Norna* from Mauritius; and on the 20th S. S. *Baroda* from Bombay.

The *Malta* experienced light breezes from Suez to *Gibbel Tur*, from thence to Aden strong S. E. winds, and from Aden to Bombay light northerly breezes.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

◆

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed to-day, at 12 noon.

◆

WE hear that Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, Senior Magistrate of Police, shortly proceeds to England on sick leave for fifteen months.

◆

WE understand that Mr. Alexander Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Nicol and Company, has been appointed a member of the Local Legislative Council.

◆

THE height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending the 21st instant was 49 feet and one-tenth; and in the corresponding week during the last year it was 46 feet and five-tenths.

◆

THE B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gunga*, Captain Hanscom, which left Bombay on the 4th instant, arrived at Suez on the 19th, thus making the run in a little more than fourteen days.

◆

THE favourite passenger steamer *Krishna*, Captain Morrison, belonging to the B. & B. S. S. Co.'s fleet, left Suez on the 21st instant for Bombay, and may therefore be expected to reach here about the 4th proximo.

◆

THEIR Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, with their staffs, visited on Tuesday last "Merwan Bag," commonly known as the Parsee Sanitarium. They were received by the founder, Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, and his friends.

◆

WE have much pleasure in announcing that all shareholders who have paid the full call of Rs. 400 per share in the International Exhibition Company, will have a first refund of Rs. 200 per share on the 2nd of May ensuing.

◆

WE believe that Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy Bottlewalla—brother of the insolvent whom Mr. Anstey committed for two years' imprisonment—was arrested on Tuesday night, and placed in jail, at the suit of the Grand Finance Corporation, which lately obtained a decree against him for the sum of Rs. 79,868.

◆

FURTHER enquiry into the charge of assault preferred by Cassinath Bhawoo against Mr. E. R. Flood, inspector of police, and Arjoon Suckojee, a native policeman, which was fixed to come on yesterday before Mr. F. L. Brown, at the Mazagon Police Court, has been, on the application of one of the parties, postponed until the 2nd proximo.

◆

A EUROPEAN seaman named William Thompson, who sustained injuries by falling from the window of a house in the Picquet Road on the 17th inst., died yesterday at the European General Hospital. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body yesterday, and has been adjourned until Friday next.

◆

ON Tuesday morning last an accident occurred on the north eastern line of the G. I. P. Railway at Nandgaum. It appears that a number of waggons had been shunted on to a siding, and some of these trucks projected over the main line, when a train run through the station and came into collision with the obstructing vehicles. As far as we could ascertain no injury was done to any one, though the carriages were considerably damaged. The driver of the train is blamed for running through the station.

◆

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening:—

March	"King George the 5th"	Herold.
Overture	"Dichter and Bauer"	Suppe.
Selection (Op)	"I due Foscari"	Verdi.
Valse	"Windsor Klange"	Strauss.
Selection (Op)	"Le Caid"	Thomas.
Quadrille	"Kenilworth"	Tinney.
Galop	"Argyle"	Laurent.

◆

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 8 P. M. of the 24th and 8 P. M. of the 25th April: max. 12 hours 50 minutes; min. 0 hours 5 minutes. Calcutta *via* Madras, max 52 hours 39 minutes; min. 2 hours 42 minutes; Calcutta *via* Agra, max 17 hours 12 minutes; min. 1 hour 2 minutes. Madras, max. 3 hours 31 minutes; min. 1 hour 37 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 21st and the Continent of Europe 23rd April. Oldest dates from United Kingdom 20th, and Continent of Europe 22nd April.

◆

A MEETING is to be held at St. Andrew's Church this afternoon at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting measures for the establishment of a Scottish Education Society. The object of the Society will be to establish one or more schools, primarily for the education of children of Scottish parents. The religious and other instruction is intended to be as far as possible such as is conveyed in the National Schools of Scotland. It is to be hoped that the Presbyterians of this city will take advantage of this opportunity by aiding in the formation of this society, and thus secure for the younger branches of their families what has long been wanting, the means of giving to them a really good education.

◆

THE ship *Compta*, Captain Geach, which arrived in harbour from Liverpool on Tuesday, spoke the following vessels on her voyage:—On Dec. 15th the ship *City of Brussels*, from London for Calcutta, lat. 37.35 N., long. 16.16 W.; Dec. 22nd, *Thor* (Swedish ship), from Gefle for Adelaide, lat. 29.4 N., long. 18.45 W.; Dec. 26th, *Queen of Australia*, London for Melbourne, lat. 22.55 N., long. 22.19 W.; Jan. 9th, *Marshal Pellisier*, Mauritius for London, lat. 1.20 N., long. 21.46 W.; Jan. 27th, *Jane Porter*, London for Calcutta, lat. 29.40 S., long. 25.51 W.; Feb. 3rd, *Canova*, Liverpool for Bombay, lat. 33.28 S., long. 15.50 W.; Feb. 6th, barque *Robert Barbour*, Liverpool for Madras, lat. 36.30 S., 12.36 W., 68 days out; Feb. 19th, French barque *Manilla*, Havre for Bourbon, lat. 40 18 S., long. 17.12 E., 79 days out; March 6th, *Hindostan*, London for Calcutta, lat. 38.31 S., long. 62.17 E., 82 days out.

◆

THROUGH the kindness of the Impresario of the Opera Company, we have had the pleasure of hearing the principal artistes of the Company, and we are happy to say that our highest expectations were more than realised, and we can promise the music-loving public of Calcutta a greater treat than they have for years enjoyed. The Prima Donnas La Signora Dorina Villa, Signora Drasilla Florio, and Signora Amalia Nicolini are artistes in the true sense of the word. The Tenors, Tommaso Villa and Angelo Rinaldini, might be heard with pleasure in any first-class Opera-house. We must not forget to mention the names of the Baritone Antonio Grandi, the Basso Profondo Francisco Fiorini, and the Basso Comico Simoni Grandi, who are all first-rate singers; and we can have no doubt that, in spite of the unfavourable season, the room will be crowded, and thus show that Calcutta can appreciate such concentration of talent as well as Bombay.—*Englishman, April* 19.

ADDRESS TO LORD HALIFAX.

THERE being a general desire on the part of the natives of Bombay to present an address to the Right Hon'ble Lord Halifax, lately H. M.'s Secretary of State for India, a preliminary meeting of the leading members of the native community took place yesterday afternoon at Mazagon Castle, to take the subject into consideration. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., was called to the chair, and explained to the assembled gentlemen the object for which they were called. Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy then proposed, and Mr. Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sankersett seconded, the following resolution:—

"That a provisional committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed, who should be requested to draft an address to the Right Hon'ble Lord Halifax, lately H. M.'s Secretary of State for India, and also to take all other measures necessary to convene a public meeting, in the Town Hall, of the native inhabitants of Bombay, when the address might be voted:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy, and Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee, Vinayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Premabhoy Hemabhoy, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Karsandas Madhowdas, Mirza Ali Jan, Dosabhoy Framjee, and Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee."

In accordance with this resolution a requisition to the Sheriff of Bombay was at once prepared and signed by all the gentlemen present, about seventy-five in number.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

FORT POLICE COURT.—25TH APRIL.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

FORGERY.—Luxamon Venayek was yesterday brought up on remand, charged with using as genuine a forged hoondee.

Mr. Kelly conducted the prosecution.

In addition to the witnesses examined on the first day, Mr. D. Robertson, officiating Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, and Mr. W. A. Baker, officiating Deputy Accountant of the Bank, were now examined.

From the evidence of Mr. Robertson it appears, that the Bank buys hoondees on places where it has branches. In buying such hoondees he is guided by the opinion of first class brokers in Bombay, who send him a memo. of any purchases of bills they have made on account of the Bank. When a hoondee so purchased was brought in, its particulars were extracted and translated, and then the hoondee, the translation slip, and the broker's memo. were brought to him for approval, and if he approved of it and thought the hoondee should be purchased, he (the witness) put his initials on the translation slip. Witness remembered seeing the document marked B. on the 10th instant; with it he received a memo. from the broker and the translation slip. The initials "D. R." on the translation slip were in his handwriting, and they were placed to show that he approved of the purchase of the hoondee. The hoondee was sent to the Branch of the bank at Ahmedabad, from which it was returned unpaid. Witness therefore caused enquiries to be made from the moonim of the drawer, Oomechund Hookumchund, and, in consequence of what he heard, he believed the hoondee to be a forgery.

Mr. Baker stated that all hoondees about to be purchased pass through his department; they came to him with the initials of the Secretary on the translation slip. On receiving the hoondee with its accompaniment witness handed them to one of his subordinates to make out an inland bill slip. On the 10th instant he remembered seeing on the accountant's desk the hoondee which he gave to one of his clerks named Gopall to make out an inland bill slip, but before he had time to prepare it witness found the inland bill slip, exhibit B., lying on the accountant's desk. The body of it was at that time filled up, and there were initials to the words "exchange calculated by." On his discovering this he adopted the Exhibit B. instead of the one Gopal had partly prepared. The forms for the inland bill slips were kept on the desk of Mr. Clement in the Accountant's Department. They were not locked up. Mr Clement's desk was close to that of the prisoner's, and the prisoner, by stretching his hand across, could reach the forms.

His Worship then adjourned the case for further enquiry, and remanded the prisoner to jail.

FRAUD.—A Hindoo named Tribhovundass Runsord laid an information against one Memon Oosman Hajee, charging him as above.

The informant was a trader in partnership with his father, who also had a house at Surat. The firm had been advancing money to Memon Oosman Hajee either in cash

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or by hoondee against cotton consigned by him to the firm in Bombay, and credit had always been given to him for all sums realized for cotton sold, and there was now due to the firm about Rs. 26,000. On the 9th instant a letter was written under instruction of the defendant at Surat advising the firm in Bombay of several shipments of cotton by buttelas, amounting to 297 loose bales, and on the strength of this advice the firm endorsed nineteen hoondees drawn on the house in Bombay, amounting to Rs. 43,000. Eight of these hoondees, amounting to Rs.20,000, have fallen due and been honoured; the remainder were not yet due. Three buttelas have arrived in Bombay and their cargoes delivered, but the tindal of the fourth refused to deliver the bales consigned by his buttela; thirty-one in number. The informant believed that the tindal was acting under orders from Memon Oosman Hajee, who arrived in Bombay on Tuesday last, and had taken possession of the bales, although consigned to informant's firm, and that firm having a lien upon them, and he believed that the defendant had done so with a view of disposing of the same and appropriating the proceeds. He therefore prayed that the defendant might be arrested on a charge of fraudulently removing the abovementioned thirty-one bales.

The information was laid on Tuesday last, and a warrant for the apprehension of the defendant was ordered to be issued. This day Mr. Leggett appeared for the prosecution; the defendant appeared with his pleader, Mr. Hormusjee, who requested his Worship to postpone the case for some time, as his client was not in a position to instruct him thoroughly, some documents which were of great importance in the case not then being in his possession.

His Worship postponed the case till Wednesday next, and bound the defendant in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 20,000, and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 20,000 each.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

Theft.—Petamber Bhuggoo was placed at the bar of the police, charged with stealing six pairs of dhotur with silk border, and a piece of cloth, of the aggregate value of Rs. 50, the property of one Sewchund Powdmud.

His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty, and having been once flogged, sentenced him to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—25th April.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

A Negligent Pointsman.—Shaik Khoodabux, a pointsman in the service of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, was charged with performing his duty in an improper manner.

Abram Kundojee said—I am a guard in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and know the prisoner, who is a servant of the Company. He is a pointsman doing duty at the points north of the Tardeo station. On the morning of Saturday last, at one o'clock, I arrived at the Tardeo station as guard of a ballast train of thirty-eight waggons. On arrival at the station I found that the train could not be accommodated there, and I was ordered to take it back to Parell. It was thus necessary to transfer it from the up line to the down line. The prisoner was not at his post at the points. I was in the last waggon; and made a signal with my lantern. He afterwards came and held the points. The train backed, and four or five waggons went on the siding. Prisoner then let go the points, and five waggons in consequence went off the line. I then held up the red light, and the engine stopped. Some of the chains were broken, and the traffic was stopped in consequence of the pointsman's negligence. He ought to have held the points fast until the whole train had passed.

The prisoner had no defence to make, and was adjudged guilty and fined twenty-five rupees.

Assault.—Abdool Curreem was charged with assaulting Beygum, woman, on Friday last. The prosecutrix, a married woman, said her husband had gone to Mecca, and she had been for a time in the defendant's keeping. Yesterday, at 3 P. M., while she was in her house, the defendant came and struck her with a stick. They struggled downstairs into the street, and a policeman arrested the defendant.

His Worship bound over the defendant in his own recognisances for Rs. 50, to keep the peace towards the complaintant.

Theft.—Buddoo Hoosein, a reputed thief, was charged with stealing one head-cloth, the property of Hajee Shaira Khumeesa. At midnight, yesterday, the prosecutor slept on a cot in the front verandah of his house in Kajee street, with the cloth under his head as a pillow. He heard a noise and got up, and saw the prisoner in the custody of a policeman.

His Worship convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

Theft.—Abdool Imamoodin, a horse-keeper, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing six copper and brass pots, the property of Nowrojee Sorabjee.

His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months in the common jail.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction.

Tuesday, 24th April 1866.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould.)

THE AGA KHAN CASE.

L. H. Bayley, Esq., H. M.'s Advocate General, vs. *Aga Khan and others.*

The Court sat to-day at 11 A. M., when this case was resumed.

Goolam Russool bin Amuroodeen was called on behalf of the relators and plaintiffs, and, examined by Mr. Anstey, deposed—I am a certificated Moolvie. I was born in Bombay; my family came from Surat. I have been a Moolvie of the Kojahs for 24 years. I am a Suni. I am skilled in Arabic and Persian, and know the Koran by heart; and I can understand its meaning and translate it from the original into other languages. For about ten years before I became a Moolvie of the Kojahs I attended their musjids. During 35 years, therefore, I have had opportunities of knowing what the tenets and practices of the Kojahs are. I say those tenets and practices were Suni. I first observed Shia practices among them about three or four years ago; before that they were Sunis. Shias are regarded by Sunis as not being Mussulmans. It is part of my duty as a teacher to investigate the peculiarities of the Shia practices. There is a great difference between Suni and Shia practices. I have not examined the Shia tenets respecting marriage, but I know about Shia prayers. I know about the *mootat* (or *mihtat*) marriage. *Mootat* means that kind of marriage where a man tells a woman that he will cohabit with her for a short time, and pay her a rupee or two. It is a contract; and the practice is peculiar to the Shias. With regard to prayer, the Sunis in praying fold their hands, but the Shias do not. The Shias cannot pray on ground which is not altogether level.

Mr. Anstey—I want to know about the prayers themselves, and not the ceremonies.

Witness—After the *Namauz* prayers the Shias curse the companions of Mahomed. Those companions are Abubeker, Omar, Osman, Eyesha, and Hafsah. Eyesha is called in the Koran the mother of the Faithful. She was the daughter of Abubeker. Hafsah was the daughter of Omar. To curse the companions of the Prophet is a great impiety according to the Sunis. Eyesha is as much reverenced by Sunis as Mary the mother of Jesus is reverenced by them. Issa (Jesus) is called in the Koran the Spirit of God. There is a corresponding difference, also, between Shias and Sunis in regard to the *Khootba* (or Friday prayers). The Shias, in the *Khootba*, do not mention the names of the companions of the Prophet. It is not lawful, according to the Suni doctrines, to believe that God can become incarnate in a creature. That is what is called in the Koran "associating to God in worship." It is entirely unlawful to hold that Ali or the Imams are incarnations of God. There are some Shias who look upon Ali as God, and there are Shias who look upon the Imam as God. It is against the Koran and against the Suni doctrines to hold that Vishnu, the Hindoo god, was incarnate in Ali. And if I, as Moolvie, met one who had a book which taught that doctrine, it would be my duty to forbid that it should be read. I would not look upon it as a thing indifferent. There is a distinction between Shias and Sunis with regard to the use of water already used in ablutions; such water is not pure to the Sunis, but it is considered pure by Shias—even if any part of the body whatever has been washed with it. I produce the *Sharaool Islam* as an authority upon other points of difference between Shias and Sunis. It is a Shia book. [Witness read from the book various passages, with reference to ablutions, showing that what he had said on this point was true. He read the following, from page 260:—"There are two opinions respecting sodomy: one of them is that it is legal." (From page 279) "A temporary marriage is legal according to the religion of Islam." (From page 405) "And the unbelievers are unholy; their touch pollutes; and likewise it is unlawful to use the pot in which they put liquids."] According to Suni doctrines it is lawful to eat with unbelievers and to use their pots and utensils. All the passages read represent opinions and practices condemned by Suni doctrine. I have another Shia book here—*Fatawa Hoojatoot Islam*—on the subject of Shia practices. [It appeared that no part of this book had been officially translated, and it was therefore set aside.] I have also an Arabic book—a Shia book—called the *Usul Kafi*, in which this passage occurs:—"Aboo Jafeer says that disguise in religion is allowed when there is fear of bloodshed." This, witness said, was an authority amongst the Shias. That is not a Suni doctrine; it is opposed to the tenets of the Sunis. I produce a Persian work called *Zubdan-tanif*. In page 18 it is said:—"Know that by the word 'faith' is meant that we must believe in the heart, and declare with our tongue, 'There is but one God and Mahomed is his Apostle; and Ali is the friend of God.'" Then, at page 345, it is said:—"It is related that His Honour Imam Jafeer Sadik said, 'he is not of us who does not consider a temporary marriage legal.'" That is not Suni doctrine. [Witness also produced an Arabic book, the *Rauza t'ul Taba*, which is also a Shia book; and the *Rauzat-a-Safa*—(the national history of Persia.) From the latter work Mr. Anstey read a lengthy reference to the Shias.] I agree in the statement made in the *Rauzat-a-Safa* that the doctrines of the Ismailis were opposed to those of true Mahomedans. That work is a book of great authority amongst all Moslem people. I produce a Shia book of theology named *Tohfatoot awam*. It is in the Hindustani language. [A quotation was made from this book in regard to the prayers of Shias]. The Ismailis worship six Imams. Those are six of the twelve. The other Shias worship the whole of the twelve. The Sunis worship none of them at all, but only God. I remember seeing Aga Khan once; it was on a religious occasion; and from the conversation I had with him I thought him hostile——

The Advocate General objected to the witness saying what he "thought."

Examination continued—Aga Khan asked me what I was. I said I was a Suni. He then asked "Is it not allowed in your religion to skin a dog, and after skinning it to lay down the skin and say your prayers on it?" I said—"In my religion doctors are divided on that point; some hold it lawful and some unlawful."

Mr. Anstey—What made you think him hostile to the Sunis?

Witness—From that conversation I thought him hostile to them.

Mr. Anstey—Why?

Witness—Because he was speaking out of ridicule.

Mr. Anstey—And did you answer his question in ridicule?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Anstey—Is it not the case that a Mussalman cannot say his prayers upon the skin of a dog?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Anstey—Therefore you took what he said to be insulting?

Witness—Yes.

Examination continued—I saw no worship going on when I visited Aga Khan. I do not know that Aga Khan is a Syud. If he is the descendant of Ali akaritoos Salam he cannot be a Syud, because that person was not a Syud; he was a Sheikh.

Mr. Anstey—From whom are the Sheikhs descended—I mean their first ancestor?

Witness—Adam. (Laughter.) The Sheikhs are descended from the companions of Mahomed; the Syuds from Ali and Fatima. I have seen a prayer-book published lately by Aga Khan; it was read to me by another, being in Sindhi, which I cannot read. Since the Shia practices appeared in Bombay, about three or four years ago, I have observed a great change in the Kojah community. I do not take part in the meetings of the Jamat. The people who have adopted those practices have followed them openly, so that I could discover what they have done. It is not true that, before these Shia practices crept in, there was any secret embracing of Shia opinions in the Kojah community. They could not have effectually concealed it from me. For about 24 years past I have been the *Pesh Imam* (or head Imam) in the Kojah community, and therefore over all the Imams. A person is elected, if duly qualified, to fill that office. The Shias make the office hereditary, and I say that qualifications of age and intelligence are not necessary. I have served successively in two Kojah musjids in Bombay as *Pesh Imam*. My duty there is to lead in the prayers. I was elected *Pesh Imam* at a meeting of males of the community held in one of the musjids. It is customary, when anything of that kind has to be done, for the Settias to assemble and do it. At this meeting there were Settias and others as well. It is the fact that the males of the community generally take part in such business. My successor in the old musjid in Chuttree Soorang St., where I was formerly, was elected in the same manner; he is a Suni also. The prayers have always been read in these musjids after the manner of the Sunis. The Shias in crying *bang* in the afternoon (to call people to prayers) add the words "I bear witness that Ali is a chief of holy persons, a friend of God and executor of the Prophet." About March 1864 I heard the Shia *bang* cried from the old Kojah musjid; and that was the first time. There cannot be more than one *Pesh Imam* leading prayers at the same time. That *bang* was cried at the time when Sunis were coming to worship; and if Sunis and Shias had met there, the effect would have been that a fight would have taken place. I saw Abdool Ruzzab, the *Pesh Imam* of the old musjid, sitting on a carpet in the inside of the building, saying his prayers; and the Shias who were there told him to rise up and go. I saw Goolam Ali and Didar Ali there: they were Shias, and had gone there to say their prayers. They ordered Abdool Ruzzah to go away, and drove him from his carpet, taking his place, and making themselves leaders of the prayers, which, as they led them, were Shia. Soon after that I recollect a dead body being brought to the old musjid by Shias while I was at prayer. They kept the dead body near my carpet, and an interruption took place in consequence, because a prayer could not go on with a dead body there. The assembly broke up in consequence, and the body was afterwards carried away by the Shias. Such interruptions took place several times afterwards. Those interruptions took place all about the same time; and in consequence of them the musjid was left in the possession of the Shias, who have kept it ever since. The police had to be called in on one or two occasions. The Suni Mahomedans were also interrupted by the Shias in burying their dead at the burial ground. For about a year there have been no interruptions of that kind there.

His Lordship believed that some arrangement had been come to, after the criminal proceeding about a year ago which arose out of those interruptions at the burial ground.

Witness, continuing—The Suni Kojahs were also prevented for some time from entering the Jamat Khana and attending the caste dinners. This continued down to about a year ago. I know something about the Kojah school. It is under a Suni teacher. I do not know out of what funds it is, or used to be, supported. I know the difference between faith (*iman*) and religion (*deen*). According to the Mussalman religion it is not sufficient to believe in the heart without also professing outwardly. Nor is it sufficient for the purposes of salvation to profess outwardly without also believing in the heart. There are passages in the Koran to that effect. A man who merely professes but does not believe is a Mussalman before man, but not before God. By Mahomedan discipline it is not permitted to one to say "I was not a Mussalman at heart; I was only one outwardly." Mental reservation, under any circumstances, is not permitted by either the *Suna* or the *Koran*. If a Mussalman be in danger of death by professing himself a Moslem, he is not allowed to deny his faith—even although he might be killed or burned. It is his duty to die rather than conceal his faith. The *Koran* says the lowest pit of *Jehana* is occupied by those who profess to be Mussalmans but are not—*i. e.* hypocrites. [The interpreter who had rendered the evidence of this witness was a Mussalman. In answer to his Lordship he said he was a Suni, and also stated that the witness was speaking in Hindustani with an admixture of Arabic words. As there had been some failures in accuracy in the interpretation of the evidence—arising probably from the interpreter being comparatively unaccustomed to the work—his Lordship directed that one of the ordinary interpreters should take his place.] The school at the old musjid suffered similar interruptions to those I have already described in connection with other places. The school was broken up in consequence, and has not been opened since. I know the defendants in this case. Not one of them professed Shia opinions before the period I have spoken of, but all professed Suni opinions down to that time. The same was true of the defendants in the original suit (the suit of 1851): I knew them to be Sunis, or professing to be such. I was in the habit of attending at the houses of these persons for devotional purposes. I read prayers on those occasions, and conducted ceremonials on occasions of sickness and death and after death; and those prayers and ceremonials were Suni. I was in the habit of receiving fees or offerings from the persons I so attended. This was the case till within three or four years ago. I was paid a salary by the Jamat for my regular services. I last received payment from A'laruckia Soomar and Khakee Puddumsey, the Mukhi and Kamaria, about four years ago. I got Rs. 75 a year, and it was reduced latterly to Rs. 60. I got fees in addition to that. The ceremonies I performed at private houses, as already mentioned, were conducted according to the Suni practice. I never saw a Shia ceremony conducted at any of those houses before three or four years ago. Up till that time Allaruckia and Khakee attended the musjid regularly, and joined in the ordinary Suni prayers. At the ceremony performed the second day after death I used to expound the Koran; and I always gave the Suni account of the Kalifs. On Fridays I read, but did not expound, the Koran. There is no stated time for expounding the Koran in the musjid; but I have often done it. The *bangwallah* (or muezzin) always cried from the musjid in the Suni form. My age is 45 or 46 years.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General—I now officiate at the new Kojah mosque, and have done so for four years. I take a great interest in the case of the relators and plaintiffs. I am now paid Rs. 45 a month. The reason why I receive less is that many Kojahs have become Shias. I get that salary from the party of the relators and plaintiffs, and have done so for less than two years. It is to continue for five years. Before that I received Rs. 25 a month. So far as I could see no Kojah followed the Shia faith till about four years ago. I have been studying the Shia doctrines particularly within the last twelve months. I was acquainted with the Mogul practices before that. Before the appearance of Shia practices among the Kojahs, four years ago, I turned my attention to the subject out of curiosity, and read one or two books upon it. I first gave Rahimbhoy Hemraj (the previous witness) instructions in regard to it about a year ago. I think I am acquainted with the principal points of Shia doctrines. I have cited my authorities in regard to what I have said; and I have been hearing of the doctrines and practices of the Shias for a very long time. I knew the Koran by heart when I was first appointed Imam of the Kojahs: I knew it when I was eleven years old, but did not understand it all: I mean that when I was eleven years old I learned the Koran from reading the Arabic characters, without understanding the language. I commenced about two years afterwards to study the meaning in other languages. My father was a learned man: he owned land and dealt in cotton yarn. My grandfather was a *jamadar* of police in Bombay, and came originally from Surat. I have no distinct recollection of seeing an inscription on the wall inside the mosque at the burial ground.

The Advocate General—I will refresh your recollection. The inscription is in Arabic characters:—"There is no other God but God, and Mahomed is his Apostle. O God, O Mahomed, O Ali, O Fatima, O Hassan, O Hussein." Have you never seen that?

Witness—I have no positive recollection of seeing that. When I became connected with the Kojahs I was already acquainted with the customs of the Kojahs. I never saw the book called the *Dussowtar*. I do not know that it is a book read over to dying Kojahs. I have heard that such a book is read, but I never understood that it was part of the religion of the Kojahs. I heard of that practice first about a year and a half ago. I may have heard the name of the book before. [Witness was asked whether, if the book had a chapter holding out Ali as an incarnation of *Vishnu* the Hindoo God, he would consider the book a proper one to be read?] I do not see any objection to a Kojah reading it as a historical book; but he ought not to do it as a religious work. I don't know a book called the *Sokiria*. I first heard of a book called the *Kalam of Moula* about a year and a half ago, I think, but I have never seen it. The *Panchton*, according to the Shias, includes Mahomed, Ali, Fatima, Hassan and Hussein. The Suni *Panchton* includes the same names, but the Sunis exclude other three names—Abubeker, Osman, and Omar,—on principle, while the Shias exclude them from hatred. I say again that the *Panchton* is the same with Sunis and Shias. The Kalifs acknowledged by the Sunis are Abukeker, Hassan, Omar, Osman, and Ali; and I don't know in what Kalifs the Shias believe. I am not acquainted with the forms of Shia prayer; and I don't know the persons whom they mention in their prayers. I read no Kojah books when I became acquainted with the Kojah community. I don't know anything about their "internal" practices or their religious books. I know their religious belief—*i. e.* from their external practices. I used to attend the Jamat Khana to conduct the ceremony performed on the third day after a death—that ceremony being always performed there—and also on the occasion of funeral feasts. Those may be said to be the only occasions on which I went to the Jamat Khana. I do not know that Aga Khan has for the last twenty years conducted ceremonies in the Jamat Khana during the *Mohurrum*. I have heard of it, I think, for about ten years, but never saw it done. Not being one of the caste I never attended any of the caste meetings. I would not marry my daughter to a Kojah: it is lawful, but not usual. My son might marry a Kojah woman. My principal duty was to officiate in the mosque, visit private houses, and conduct private ceremonies. [A copy of the book called *Rauza t'ul Taba* handed to the witness.] The following passage occurs in that book:—"He is a Shia who follows Ali and places him before other Imams, although he may not agree with other Imams." [A copy of the Arabic book, *Oosul Kafi*, was handed to witness and identified: a passage from the work was given in with reference to mental reservation.] Sunis are allowed under certain circumstances to sprinkle their socks with water in performing their ablutions in place of washing their feet: that is, where socks are worn, that may be done. Those socks are worn in Persia and Iran, but not here. The Shias must always before prayer wash their feet. The Kojah Sunis follow the same practice in regard to prayers that I do. I do not in my prayers say that, after the Prophet, Ali was his successor; neither do other Sunis, nor, as far as I have heard, do the Kojahs. None but a Shia would say that.

By Mr Green (who appeared as Mr. McCulloch's junior for a number of the defendants.)—I would not follow in any prayers led by Aga Khan, he being a Shia and I a Suni. A Suni would not recognise a Shia as a *Pir* at all, and would not pay tribute to him as such. When the Shias curse the companions of the Prophet, the curse does not form part of the prayer itself, but comes after it. The new mosque was built by Suni Kojahs, the principal of them being Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy and Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, the latter of whom has gone over to Aga Khan's party. This mosque is open to all Mussalmans, and so was the other one. The Suni Mussalmans are in the habit of observing the festival of Pir-an-pir (or Chief of Pirs) on the eleventh day of the month; it is only observed through usage, and not by law. Mussalmans generally observe it in Bombay.

Re-examined by Mr. Anstey—That celebration is local, and confined to Bombay. The Sunis consider it meritorious to kiss the hand of any one of noble birth. There is a passage to that effect in the *Sharaha*. When I first knew Aga Khan he was believed to be of noble birth, and also to be a learned man. In the way of alms there would be no objection to a Shia receiving money even from a Suni. It is a saying that the first mark of a Suni is to respect the two Sheiks (Abubeker and Osman); the second, to respect and love the two sons-in-law (Omar and Ali); and the third, to rub the boot with the wet hand. The *Panchton* has nothing to do with the question of the Kalifat, and is received equally by both Shias and Sunis.

Mr. Anstey—Have you been offered money for your support by those who are not relators and plaintiffs, or by adherents of Aga Khan's party?

Witness—No.

The evidence of this witness was now concluded, and the Judge remarked that he had given it remarkably well.

The Court then rose.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—25th April.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq., First Judge.)

Janardhun Crustnajee vs. *The Omnibus and General Carrying Company.*

The plaintiff appeared in person. Mr. Thacker for the Omnibus Company.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 81, for damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendants' horse having, on the 17th March 1866, broken loose and run against the plaintiff's gharry.

Mr. Thacker stated that the accident arose from no negligence on the part of the defendants. The horse was outside the stable-door, and was going to be attached to a carriage when he got loose and ran away. It somehow came into contact with the plaintiff's gharry, and broke one of the shafts, as the plaintiff alleged; but so slight was the collision that the horse was not injured in any way. The plaintiff, however, took advantage of the accident to put his gharry into thorough repair and get it fresh varnished. The defendants were willing to pay for the damage to the shaft and two lamp glasses, but they certainly were not liable for the expenses of the refitting the whole gharry. Mr. Thacker offered to take a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs 25-8-0, for the damage to the shaft, lamps, and splash-board.

The plaintiff did not accept the offer.

Mr. Thacker—He will then be bound to show negligence on the part of the defendants.

Janardhun Crustnajee, the plaintiff, said his carriage that was injured is called a *curvette*, which has four posts with a sort of roof at the top. It cost him Rs. 275. One of its shafts and one or two lamps were broken. One or two supports of the roof were cracked. At the time of the accident, witness showed the gharry to a gentleman connected with the Company, after which it was sent to the coach repairers. Witness did not know the exact extent of the damage; the coach-builder would describe it; and he asked only for what the coach-builder would charge. Witness had added ten days, buggy-hire.

Mr. Thacker—That is not mentioned in the summons, and he cannot recover. Had we thought he wanted a conveyance we could have lent him one of the many spare ones we have in our stables.

The plaintiff said he had to pay buggy hire during the time his gharry was under repair, and would leave it to the Court to reimburse him or not.

His Honor said it would be hard to allow the buggy hire, and against the principle of English cases.

Pootlajee Vithul, a coach builder, said he repaired the plaintiff's carriage, which was originally worth about Rs. 300. He put two new shafts, although one was broken. He spoke to the plaintiff that the other was bent, and therefore both were replaced. He painted them, put some nails, and had charged Rs. 40 for the two. The price of wooden shafts varies: they are very scarce now. Witness also repaired one lamp, both the glasses of which were broken. He got the glasses replaced by another person, who charged Rs. 5-8. Witness could not say, without referring to his books, what he charged for his portion of the repairs to the lamp. He also repaired the splash-board and varnished the whole gharry. The spring was bent, and he repainted and repaired it, charging Rs. 6 for it

To Mr. Thacker—The plaintiff told me to put the whole gharry in order; but I cannot say what damage was done by the accident.

Mr. Thacker admitted the accident. The defendants' horse struck one of the shafts slightly, and so insignificant was the concussion that the horse did not sustain any injury whatever. Simultaneously with his running against the gharry he was caught by one of the ostlers and taken quietly to the stables. The damage was not more than what Mr. Thacker had already stated.

Two witnesses were called for the defendants' case.

Mr. Francis Burdett was present when the accident occurred. The only damage done was that one of the shafts and the glasses of a lamp were broken, and the splash-board was slightly bent. The horse was frightened by one of the gharries passing along, and accidentally got loose. The plaintiff was satisfied that the above was the whole extent of the damage done. The gharry did not fall down; and had there been any further damage, witness's experience would have at once enabled him to observe it. The shaft was only splintered, not broken. When the plaintiff brought the bill to witness, he made enquiries as to the charges for repair, and he thought that the plaintiff's charges were exorbitant. The lamp could not have been broken by the horse, for the lamp iron was not bent. There was no injury whatever to the roof posts. The plaintiff agreed that he should charge only for the shaft and the lamp.

Mr. James Lockley, a superintendent of police, remembered the plaintiff and the defendant coming to him about the damage done to the former's carriage. The only damage to which his attention was drawn was that to the shaft and the lamp glass. The iron of the splash-board was slightly bent.

Plaintiff—What the witness says is true. I have no question to ask him. I thought at the time that that was all the damage.

His Honor, in giving judgment, remarked that this case had been very fairly met by the defendants, inasmuch as they were willing to pay for damage which might have been done by their horse running against the plaintiff's carriage. Legally the plaintiff would be entitled to recover only in the event of his proving that the damage was occasioned by negligence on the part of the defendants: but the Company did not put him to the proof of negligence, and the only question therefore was, what was the damage to his gharry and what would be a reasonable charge for repairs? The plaintiff himself had stated, and the defendants had admitted, that the damage was limited to the breaking of the shaft and two glasses and the bending of the iron of the splash-board. The defendants' witnesses confirmed what the plaintiff had stated in his evidence. Although the coach-builder charged him for the other repairs, he did not say how much of the damage resulted from the accident; and His Honor threw his evidence out of consideration except as to the cost of repairs. The Court thought, therefore, that the plaintiff was entitled to recover for the damage to the shaft, the two glasses, and the slight damage to the splash-board. He was allowed Rs. 20 for one of the shafts broken; Rs. 3 for the two glasses; and Re. 1 for straightening the iron of the splash-board. His Honor had no doubt that, in doing repairs, some varnish was necessary, and he allowed Rs. 2 for it. Another item of claim was Rs. 12-8 for buggy hire for ten days. That did not arise out of the accident, and it had been decided in England that such charges could not be allowed. At all events he had not applied to the defendants for the use of another gharry.

Mr. Thacker—We would have given him a beautiful shigram. (A laugh.) Or we would have given him a free pass-ticket for one of our splendid omnibuses.

His Honor continued to observe that he grounded his decision in this respect on the principle of cases decided in England, although his own private opinion might be the other way. But the claim of conveyance-hire did not necessarily arise out of the accident; and the plaintiff could not recover it. The Court, therefore, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 26 and costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Will you please inform those who take an interest in the Indo-British Institution, through the medium of your paper, what has become of the amount generously given by one of the liberal Parsee gentlemen of Bombay some six months back for the erection of a sweet water fountain for the benefit of the Orphanage children? ONE INTERESTED.

25th April.

ROAD-REPAIRS IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The condition of the Bhendy Bazaar road has been shamefully bad for the last eight months. Every traveller in a vehicle has had this fact strongly impressed upon him. The inequalities of this road have been formed apparently upon a principle of art, for mere bungling ignorance could not have succeeded in producing a regularity of prominence and depression, convexity and concavity, protuberance and dimple, knob and cup, boss and trough, tuberosity and excavation, equal to what has been produced on the Bhendy Bazaar road.

Depend upon it, Sir, it was skill, undoubted skill, that gave us the "ups and downs" on this and many other roads in Bombay. Had the pits and bumps not been so regularly, and so equally divided and distributed over this road, as they have been, there would have been very little to talk about. A tame evenness or plane surface here and there would have permitted a vehicle to have passed along without remark. The scientific men of Bombay in July 1865 were not guilty of this; they gave us "something new," and something to talk about. For years when our roads were worn, they were worn into longitudinal ruts, with a few transverse fissures, and perhaps an occasional depression here and there. But protuberances and nodosities, with corresponding delves and hollows, which must be regarded as carriage-road monstrosities, were nowhere to be found; probably because engineers like Tracey and Wilcox did not understand this principle of construction.

The Bhendy Bazaar road has been found to be in a bad condition, and it is now undergoing repairs. Before the eccentric surface of this road is changed to an even surface, it would be worth the while of those who have not enjoyed a drive over it to turn their carriages along it and observe its lumpy condition. But the enquiring and observing people of Bombay need be in no hurry to avail themselves of a rare opportunity for witnessing something strange, for the repairing process now in operation is intended to preserve this rare form of road, and make it both permanent and common.

The road is undergoing repairs. It is being piled high with road-metal. The metal is slightly rolled and thickly surfaced with concrete. Then a final rolling finishes off the work, leaving an even surface. For a day, perhaps a week, or perhaps a month, the repair appears not only complete but perfect. Then begin to appear the effects of the law of gravitation. The smooth road becomes shaken by cart-wheels and horses, and displacement of the metal occurs because there was no consolidation. A consolidated road is worn; an unconsolidated road has its metal displaced, and in Bombay this displacement occurs in the manner exhibited on the Bhendy Bazaar road, leaving the surface composed of cup-shaped depressions somewhat larger than a dinner plate with a corresponding number of eminences of a similar size. The centre of each depression may be two inches below the level surface of the road if it possessed a level surface, and the centre of each eminence may be two inches above the imaginary level surface.

This is what happened to the Bhendy Bazaar road during the rains of last year, and the present repair is so exact a copy of the repair of last year, that I cannot doubt we shall have the same surface again in a very short space of time. It has occurred to me that road construction, or rather as I should say road repairs, carried out in this manner is far less destructive to the road metal than when by good consolidation and adhesion a permanent level road is produced. I have watched the wear of metal on the Bhendy Bazaar, and on other roads with a more level surface—the Duncan road for example,—and it has appeared to me that the irregular and extraordinary bump and pit surface of the former did not permit carriages and carts to exercise the same amount of friction on it, and its surface has not been worn to the same extent as that of the latter. In other words, there is now a greater depth of metal on the Bhendy Bazaar road than there is on the Duncan road. I know something of first and second class roads as they are called in Bombay, and I shall perhaps be told that the Duncan road has been treated in *such* a manner, and bears *such* an amount of traffic, and that the Bhendy Bazaar road is treated in *such* a manner, and bears *such* an amount of traffic, but all that cannot alter my argument, for I can afford to deliver up the question of the difference of friction power exercised on level and on lumpy roads, and still have enough on the state of repairs of the Bhendy Bazaar road to call for a verdict against unconsolidated roads.

Many tons of new metal are now being thrown on the Bhendy Bazaar road, and it is plain to an individual with half an eye that the surface of the road is far too high, certainly higher than the engineer who constructed the road intended that it should be. For three years I have observed the surface of this road becoming more and more raised, and it seems as if it was intended to raise it a foot or two above the lateral foot-paths: the traveller will remark the difference in the raising of the Bhendy Bazaar and other roads, and if "heavy traffic" is to be the explanation, I would refer to Dongaree Coolee street, Jail road east, and Khoja-warra roads, which bear the heaviest cart-traffic in Bombay, and ask where is the raising here? Engineers say that the quantity of metal that existed on the Bhendy Bazaar road before the present repairs were commenced, was more than sufficient for repairs intended to last a year, and that if the surface had been properly picked and consolidated, a thoroughly good road capable of sustaining a year's traffic could have been formed. This may be considered to be a matter of opinion; of scientific opinion, of opinion in which engineers might disagree. But I would ask the wayfarer to use his powers of observation and reflection, and say whether an unscientific individual cannot discern the right from the wrong, the wise from the foolish, system?

If road-metal is made the great panacea for the cure of lumpy roads, and is used whether required or not required, it follows that somebody must pay for an excess of metal. Now I believe, and will maintain, that in the road repairs of Bombay too much metal is always used, and the attempts at consolidation are defective. The proportion that rolling bears to metalling is unequal and unjust, and in consequence the roads are neither so durable nor so even as they might be. It is this disproportion and defect that has given us the anomalous Bhendy Bazaar road, and that is about to perpetuate the vexatious and even dangerous evil.

The more I enquire about road construction of fresh men from home and from foreign countries, the more am I persuaded that here at least science is washing its feet in a puddle instead of being presentable, comely, respectable. I cannot see in the road-repair operations anything to assure me that a disciple or remote relation of the great Macadam is superintending the operations or enunciating a principle. I can see nothing that the Chinese convicts at Mahableshwur under Dr. Winchester did not rival and put to shame. I can see nothing that the village junglees of the Deccan have not performed with equal skill. Metal, concrete, rollers; one, two, three; scatter, sprinkle, adjust. This is all the science. And if there is a point of greater consequence, it is to be found in the care with which one hundred thousand tons of road-metal, and ten thousand tons of concrete, are laid upon the highway and payment demanded by the won't-take-no for-an-answer tax-gatherer.

If I were to go into the question of road repairs on our heavy traffic roads, I should find much to condemn. But I imagine that my strictures on the Bhendy Bazaar road will meet with attention and ensure improvement, not only on this, but on other roads also. It is not a heavy expenditure for which I contend, but a skilled adaptation of labour and material.

You will allow, Sir, that the subject of road repairs has a sufficient importance to entitle it to a place in your journal, especially when the Commissioner's Budget informs us that the expenditure for metalling of the town comes within 7 lacs, without rolling. £70,000 is, indeed, a heavy sum, and should produce roads with level surfaces. I should like to know what sum would cover the cost of damage to vehicles and cattle, caused by bad roads during the last twelve months?

My wheel-tax verges on Rs. 200 per annum, and my expenses on repairs have equalled the tax. If others have been equally unfortunate, the road-repair and its consequences may be estimated at £140,000. Truly Bombay deals in lacs, and after all lacks many essentials, not the least of which is a passable ROAD.

25th April.

BENGAL.

We learn that the A 1 14 years' British ship *Maharanee*, bound to Liverpool with a full cargo, is wrecked on the Mizen Sand off Kedgeree, the seas breaking over her. No further particulars have been received.—*Englishman, April* 18.

The greatest distress, we learn, prevails in the district of Cuttack, the price of the coarsest rice having risen to 4½ and 5 seers for the rupee. Deaths from starvation are said to be of frequent occurrence, while cholera and small-pox have broken out to add their ravages to those of the famine. The difference in the price of rice between Chittagong and Cuttack is most anomalous; and we cannot understand what prevents private enterprise from operating between Eastern Bengal and the Orissa Coast to such an extent as greatly to reduce it.—*Id.*

Many will have read with regret, in our obituary notices of yesterday, an announcement of the death of one who was known to thousands in this city as the humane and able House Surgeon of the Medical College Hospital. Honorary Assistant Surgeon Charles Hayes gained distinction and promotion early in life for his superior professional knowledge, his strict integrity and great amiability of character, and for his meritorious services in the field; the manner in which he performed (as it is now proved to the irreparable sacrifice of his own health) the arduous duties of his post at the College Hospital, gave satisfaction to all, and his premature death will be a severe loss to the suffering poor. He leaves a large orphaned family, two of whom are sons. We trust that they will not be forgotten by the Government, whom their father served so well. —*Englishman, April* 19.

The setting in of the strong southerly winds which usually prevail in April has been attended this month with several disasters to the shipping. To the above cause must be added the strong spring-tides and the exceedingly heavy bores; these happening simultaneously with the fresh southerly gales have attained unusual height and force, and the port, at the present moment, presents a most boisterous appearance. Amongst the disasters, owing to the strength of the tides, may be mentioned the ship *Clydesdale*, which when at anchor off Fisherman's Point broke her sheer, carrying away her hawse-pipe and hawse-chock, and necessitating her return to town. The steamers *Reiver* and *Feroze* in Garden Reach, twice broke adrift from parting their moorings, on the bore coming in on the 16th and 17th.

Both the Gaspar Light Vessels are reported to have been driven from their positions, so that it must have been blowing very hard below Saugor. The *Maharanee*, as already noticed in our issue of yesterday, is a wreck in the neighbourhood of Kedgeree.

The telegraph also reports that the Flat *Cossipore* has foundered in Channel Creek, and we have just heard that the captain and mate of the steam tug *Bull Dog* have been drowned somewhere below Diamond Harbour. The particulars of this accident are not yet known. The captain, whose name was Cairus, was, we understand, much respected in Calcutta, and was to have been presented on Tuesday night with a silver cup won in a rifle match. Both the captain and the mate are married men.

This is a heavy catalogue of disasters, and we sincerely trust we shall hear of no additional casualties, although it is to be feared if these high winds continue we have not heard the last of accidents occurring in this proverbially dangerous river.—*Id.*

The Bengal Government, we have been given to understand, has proposed to that of India, in order to prevent witnesses being dragged into the Small Cause Court of Calcutta unnecessarily, or for purposes of annoyance, that the Judges of the Court should be vested with a discretionary power of awarding payment of expenses. The matter is pending consideration.—*Hurkaru, April* 19.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

It may not be known to all our readers that there are three sects of Wahabees. The first or Wahabee proper, austere in religious practices and disloyal; the second or Mahommadees, less austere and equally disloyal; the third disavowing all wish to interfere with Government, and simply confining themselves to purifying their religion from spurious Hindu elements and performing religious rites of an austere character. —*Lahore Chronicle, April* 18.

We understand that a party of officers from Dehra Ghazi Khan have lately accomplished the ascent of Ek Bhai, one of the highest portions of the Sulaimanni range in the country of the Logharis. Ek Bhai has long been regarded by the Dehra Ghazi Khan residents as their natural sanitarium, situate about 40 miles (as the crow flies) from Dehra Ghazi Khan, at an altitude of 7,400 feet above the level of the sea, and *said* to abound in trees and water; it seemed to combine all the requisites for a Murree in the Derajat. These fond imaginings have, we learn, been somewhat dispelled. The climate is of course everything that could be desired, but the approach from Sake Surwar is said to be difficult and tedious, and the summit most disappointing; no flat ground; no water; no vegetation but coarse grass and a few stunted ilex; its only redeeming feature, save that of climate, is that it abounds in *Markhor* and *Urial*.

On the north-west side of Ek Bhai, there is a plateau called "Tobat," some 6000 feet above the level of the sea, which is somewhat more promising, as there is a spring of good water; but the scenery is bare and desolate in the extreme.—*Id.*

The Umballa conspirator, Abdool Guffoor, has been sentenced to transportation for life.—*Mofussilite, April* 20.

The man who was lately tried on the charge of murder, which we referred to some time ago, has been acquitted by the Judge of Meerut, and to show his delight at his escape from the vengeance of the law treated his *Bhaiebunds* to a *Burra khana* at *Kunkur Khera*, a village near the Cavalry lines. The distinguished party kept up their orgy till an early hour.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

The Fish Experiment.—The announcement we made in our last on the authority of our special correspondent of the entire failure of the Trout ova experiment is confirmed by the latest reports—letters we should perhaps call them, for there has never been any official report addressed to the Government as yet—of Dr. Day and Colonel Denison. One cause of the failure is attributed by Dr. Day to the lateness of the season in which the ova were imported, but if this is to be remedied on a future occasion, we do not see how the other, the access of destructive insects, or whatever else they may be called, to the hatching trough can possibly be prevented. No net work, or metalic, or any other protection of any kind, can effectually keep away animals "about half an inch long, and scarcely thicker than horse hair." Under these circumstances we would recommmend an abandonment altogether of the idea of importing Trout or any other ova from England. A method of supplying Ootacamund with fish that is more likely to prove successful is that subsequently thought of by Dr. Day, namely, introducing fish from neighbouring streams and sheets of water. The fish in Billicul, however, are full of bones, and one needs to have a more delicate sifting apparatus than that said to be possessed by the whale, for keeping these bones from going down the throat. There are many excellent varieties of freshwater fish in Bangalore, and to that quarter we suggest that Dr. Day's attention should be directed. The difference in the temperature of the water may at first prove an obstacle, but this difference cannot be greater than there is between the water in England and the water on the Neilgherries, whilst there will be the advantages of the greater hardiness of Indian fish, and the possibility of introducing the fish themselves instead of their spawn.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, April* 19.

CABOOL.

Cabul, (dated Peshawur, *7th April*.)—News has been received here from Candahar to the following effect:—

Two spies, sent by Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, having been captured in the Camp of the Ameer, have been blown from the mouths of cannons. It is said that they had entered Candahar with the view of effecting the escape of the imprisoned Mahomed Afzul Khan. It was at first resolved upon by the Ameer to make an attack on Cabul; but finding the road between Candahar and that city altogether inaccessible, owing to late heavy falls of snow, he has for the present postponed his march until the way is clear. The road too between Ghiznee (ten marches from Candahar, and formerly in the possession of the Ameer) is closed to travellers. Even a *kossid* cannot pass that way unmolested and uninjured. Sirdar Azim Khan is very busy, just now, collecting stores and ammunition, and organizing his troops for an attack on Candahar. The Cabulees are flocking to his banner in great numbers.

Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, Shanawaz Khan, Mahomed Umer Khan, and Lurnoor Khan, son of Mahomed Azim Khan, are all in Candahar, under close confinement. It was at first the intention of the Ameer to send them off to Herat, to be confined in the fort of that city under the surveillance of his son, Mahomed Yakoob Khan of Candahar; but Meer Afzul Khan and Sirdar Khoosdil Khan of Candahar objected to his doing so, advising him not to lose sight of that clique, but to keep it under his own eye. This advice he has followed. Akasee Sheredil Khan, with forty followers, has entered Candahar. The Ameer is waiting for the arrival of troops from Herat; as shortly the thawing of the snow will admit of travelling, the Ameer, after appointing Meer Afzul Khan, his father-in-law, governor of Candahar, will enter Ghiznee.

Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan has lately taken his seat on the *Musnud* of the Ameer in the fort of Bala Hissar, and is the sole ruler of Cabul. Mahomed Abdoolrahman Khan, who is encamped outside of the city, waits on his uncle every day. Mahomed Azeem Khan, the ruler, or rather the Ameer of Cabul, has despatched Sirdar Shumsooddeen Khan and Naib Ghoolam Jan of the Barukzaee family (who had been sharers in Abdoolrahman's toils and hardships in his campaign) with a large force towards Ghiznee to attack that city. Ibraheem Khan, the Ameer's son, is in confinement in the fort of Bala Hissar, though he has not been put in irons as yet. General Shekh Meer Khan has been honoured with a *khilut* by Sirdar Azim Khan, and Rafeek Khan appointed the Minister as *Madaroolmaheem*, by the said Sirdar, who also puts a great reliance on Wally Mahomed Khan. It has been settled that Abdool Rahman Khan and Wally Mahomed Khan should, marching on Jellalabad, make an attack on that city, while on the other hand Sirdar Futeh Mahomed Khan, the son of the late Wuzeer Akbur Khan, and Sirdars Yehya Khan, Zikrya Khan, Surmur Khan, and Mahomed Ameer Khan, sons of Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, and Peer Mahomed Khan, with four battalions and 8 cannons are stationed at Jellalabad waiting for the order of the Ameer to invade Cabul. The way between Cabul and Candahar is shut up as usual, six thousand Ally Khanees are stationed near Jellalabad, and do not allow any *kafilas* to go to Cabul. Scarcity of grain in Cabul is horribly felt. The poorer class of the city and its suburbs suffer in the extreme for want of the article.

News has been received from Jellalabad as follows:—

Grain is very dear in these parts. It usually comes in on the backs of camels and mules from Peshawur, it is now understood that Mahomed Shureef Khan, the brother of the Ameer, is very much ashamed of the tricks played with the Ameer, and dares not show his face to any body. Thinking himself utterly unfit to sit in the company of the enterprizing Sirdars of Cabul, and to enter into any sort of discourse with them, he sits in a corner retired from worldly affairs; so much so, that he never comes out of the house to walk in the city. Mahomed Mahsin Khan and Mahomed Kazim Khan, who were residing in Kohat under the protection of the British Government, left it for Cabul a few days ago. The one has been appointed by the Cabul authorities to the governorship of *Korrum*, and the other to that of *Khost*. Fyz Mahomed Khan, brother of Wally Mahomed Khan, is in Toorkistan, and in possession of the fort of Tukhta-boul. A portion of the Khans of the Barukzaee is with Ameer Shere Ally Khan, while another is with Azim Khan. The consequence will be that war will rage horribly for some time.—*Id.*

SIMLA.

(*From the Hurkaru, April* 19.)

April 13.—There are only two hotels at Simla. Both belong to natives, and both are wretched. There was a third, magniloquently called the Royal Hotel, belonging to a Mr. McBarnet. It is (or was) in one of the oldest, and decidedly the largest, buildings in Simla. It is very well situated. It had a good clientele, and, in times gone by, a good reputation. But Mr. McBarnet was unable to make it pay. It is advertised for public sale. If not sold, the advertisement says, it will be opened to the public on the 15th. Very few of the public, it is to be feared, will avail themselves of the opening. Last year, the residents in it, who were very few in number, complained frequently of the bad quality of the food. Within my own knowledge, they complained with reason. The charges, too, are high: 150 rupees a month. But McBarnet'st Hotel is as good as the Charing Cross Hotel, compared to the two native institutions. They are miserable. One is kept by a man named Abdool Guffoor, and is situated midway between Simla proper and Boileaugung. The owner of the other rejoices in the appellation of Rujub Ali. He calls his a Family Hotel. On the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, I fancy. For no family would tolerate a residence there for three days. It lies a little below the Mall, next the Racket Court. There is no *table d'hote*. And, as a natural consequence, under native management, the food of each individual in the place is served up to him in the most scrambling and unsatisfactory manner. The tea is abominable. The crockery pleases by its variety, and the general intricacy and brightness of the colouring of the patterns. The Kitmutgar is a sort of sphinx, inasmuch as you wonder how he ever managed to swathe himself in the immense bundle of woollen rags in which he is enveloped from head to foot, and you are also lost in astonishment at the apparent age of his vesture. Taking its dirty condition as a basis, you enter upon some mental calculations, after the manner of Mr. Babbage, with a view to discover the probable date of its having been first worn. You speedily give up the attempt in despair. It may be remarked here that it is a profound display of household economy on the part of the proprietors of these hotels to retain dirty waiters. Of course, the dirtier the servant, the greater the loss of appetite on the part of the unfortunate individual patronising the hotel. The quality of the food corresponds in every respect with the condition of the crockery, the table-linen, and the Kitmutgars. Of course, one can make a row. And this, by the way, is the only source of satisfaction afforded in the proprietary being native. Europeans will not stand bullying. But, on the other hand, a man cannot always be grumbling, and he gives it up after a short trial, and resignedly takes the good the gods provide him, and goes his way, contented if not happy. If he can he leaves the place. If not, he makes a merit of necessity, and makes capital for himself on the score of patience, good nature, and a hundred other Christian virtues. This description applies equally to both hotels. There are no boarding-houses here, such as there are in Calcutta. Simla is not yet sufficiently civilised. The only other place of public accommodation is the Simla Club. To the general public, that heavenly resort is tabooed. It is intended only for the *sangre azul* of Indian society. Outsiders, beyond the pale of the services, are admitted only on sufferance, as honorary members. The Simla Club, therefore, can scarcely count as a place of public accommodation.

It is astonishing that this state of things has endured so long, and that no remedy has been sought. But a great apathy seems to possess people here. Talk of your apathetic citizens in Calcutta! They are frantically energetic when compared to the people here. Trade is carried on in a nonchalant, half-dead-and-alive manner pitiful to contemplate. One-tenth of the resources of the place is not developed. Houses are run up in a ramshackle fashion, put together with rubbish and pine boards, constantly requiring repairs. And so on. It is everywhere the same. But my present subject is hotels. There is not a house in the sanatarium to which one can go when out for the day, or for a few hours, for a peg, or a glass of beer, or a tiffin, or any thing similar. An attempt is now in course of being made to remedy this want. One of the trading community, a gentleman very much esteemed by those who know him, Mr. Wood, has initiated the project of a Club for what would be called here the "middle class," videlicit, the trading community and so forth. The Club is, I understand, to be conducted on principles somewhat similar to those of the London Clubs. Each member, after Saturday, when a preliminary meeting will be held, is to be elected by ballot. He will pay a certain subscription for the season—25 rupees, I am told, is fixed as the sum; he pays an entrance fee of, I think, 16 rupees, and, as some expenses will necessarily be incurred at the first start, "the smallest donations will be thankfully received." It is a very laudable project, does much credit to its originator, and deserves entire success. Whether it will meet with it or not is a question that has yet to be answered. Simla, in spite of all the parties, balls, re-unions, theatricals, concerts, and other things of a similar nature, is yet one of the most unsocial and dullest places in the world. I shall have more to say on this subject hereafter.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived here some days ago, the usual waste of powder blown away from guns announcing his arrival. All the notabilities are here now, and the roads are crowded with Government officials. In other respects, the season has not yet commenced.

ON NEPOTISM.

(*From the Englishman, April* 18.)

Public opinion in Bombay has, it appears, been greatly outraged by a very scandalous piece of jobbery which has recently been perpetrated by the Governor Sir Bartle Frere. So general is the accord of the Bombay public in condemning their Governor, that, wonderful to relate, the *Bombay Times* for the *nonce* endorses the sentiments of the *Gazette* (which led the attack), and denounces, perhaps even more lustily, the favouritism of which His Excellency has been guilty. It seems that Major Thacker, the fortunate object of Sir Bartle's partiality, which has excited so much indignation, had entered the Commissariat in 1858, when at so advanced a period of his general service, that he became a Major in the Army, while in the Department he had not risen above the grade of a Sub-Assistant Commissary General. In our Presidency under the new *regime* it is not considered *infra dig* for field officers to occupy this comparatively humble position; we may say, indeed, that with the penalty presented in the Hobson's choice now offered, few officers can afford to stand very much upon their dignity, or to refuse employment, either departmental or regimental, rather than serve under men whose rank is inferior to their own. We are not quite certain whether in Bombay they continue to maintain the old-fashioned, and here obsolete, rule of requiring that certain appointments shall be vacated by officers attaining certain grades of rank; but thus much we learn, that Major and Sub-Assistant Commissary General Thacker for some reason or other threw up his appointment, and sought solace in a visit to Europe. Returning thence he found himself in that position to which the wondrous wisdom of the new *regime* has reduced hundreds of officers in all the Presidencies, *i. e.*, he had the prospect of doing general duty somewhere, and of getting nothing for doing it. After an unsuccessful attempt to secure a snug berth in the Bombay Municipality, as a *pisaller*, the Major again turned his attention to the Commissariat, and here he succeeded, perhaps beyond his own most sanguine hopes. By the rule of the department the gallant Major should have been allowed to re-enter only as the last of the Sub-Assistants, and it may be that he had nerved his resolution to endure this last indignity, but he was spared the trial. His good friend Sir Bartle advanced him *per saltum* to the higher grade of a Deputy Assistant Commissary General over the heads of three officers who had previously been senior to him in the department, and who had been toiling on in the hope of gaining this promotion in their turn, while Major and *ex*-Sub-Assistant Thacker was enjoying himself in Europe. But even this was not the full measure of the consideration showed by Sir Bartle Frere. It is required in the Bombay Commissariat that a Sub-Assistant, before being promoted to a higher grade, shall pass a very stringent examination. This the Major candidly confessed his inability to do, whereupon Sir Bartle Frere, in the loudest manner possible, declared, that such a trifle should not be allowed to stand in the way of his protege's interests, and "as a special case"—the Indian official term for cloaking a job—the Major jumped into a position befitting his distinguished rank. "How oft the means to do ill deeds make deed ill done," says our great poet; and the most striking proof of the impolicy of granting a dispensing power to any ruler, to upset the rules of a service, which it may be supposed are founded on justice and common sense, is strikingly illustrated in the fact of the power being abused by a man of such high character as Sir Bartle Frere. Had it been the Viceroy against whom this charge had been brought, everybody would have said "it's just like him," and certainly no surprise would have been felt, however strong might have been the indignation excited. Indeed, it curiously enough happens, that indirectly, if not directly, the Viceroy has had something to do with this very scandal. The Bombay papers declare that the secret of Major Thacker's powerful interest is to be found in the fact of his being connected with the Viceroy by marriage. If he be not the rose—one of the very illustrious tribe here flourishing—he may say he has lived by the rose, and has thus a claim to consideration; and it is this claim, we fear, which Sir Bartle has done himself so much discredit in acknowledging.

The chief interest we feel in the case we have been noticing is as showing that, when the temptation is thrown in their way, Governors who differ much in other respects will be but too ready to act upon what is vulgarly called "the claw me, claw thee" rule of life. The nepotism of Sir John Lawrence, and the disposition he has shown to consider his own particular friends as entitled to the best share of his patronage, may be regarded as an amiable weakness, but one that does much injury to the public service. His geese he believes to be all swans, and the result is, that no one can feel sure that the reward of his long and meritorious service may not at the last be withheld, should the necessity arise for his bestowing some special gratification (of course as a special case) on somebody, who has the undeniable merit of having ingratiated himself with Sir John Lawrence. As to this matter in the Bombay Commissariat, it sinks into insignificance compared with what was done by Sir John Lawrence in regard to the Bengal Commissariat. Here the great prize of that department was taken from its officers, and bestowed upon the outsider, who has for more than two years been in the enjoyment of it. How strong were the claims of the many excellent Commissariat officers who were thus superseded is known to all, and need not again be set forth: what may have been the claim of Colonel Macpherson to be intruded on the department we never heard, except that he was a personal friend of the Governor-General. It is no disparagement of such qualifications as this officer may possess to say that they could not have been such as to fit him for the discharge of the duties he is here called upon to perform; and it is simply absurd to suppose that even a man far more gifted than the gallant Colonel has any pretension to be considered, could possess an intuitive acquaintance with the intricate details of a department to the working of which his attention had never previously been directed. The pretence of searching out men of distinguished merit, and thrusting them over the heads of others who are doing their work well—so well that they waste no time in obtruding their merits on the notice of Government—has now more than ever become a cloak for perpetrating bare-faced jobs; and the wrong done to those who are thus superseded is aggravated by insult, where an excuse is contrived by wantonly disparaging them. We are heartily sick of these pretences and professions, which, ridiculous though they be, are utterly subversive of the best interests of the service. The natural effect of the system now so greatly in vogue must be to cause that mischief for which it professes to be a remedy. Nothing so surely tends to induce indifference in the discharge of duties, military or departmental, as creating the uncertainty of zeal being rewarded—and this we find to be the marked result of the present system. Those who have a certain degree of interest will always be assumed to possess the qualifications necessary for the office which their patron desires to bestow. Those who have no interest are most likely to create it by ceaseless importunities and a judicious use of those testimonials, which we all know can be gained in any quantity by a process far easier than that of working to deserve them. As for those who will not condescend to arts like these, they must make up their minds to see the prizes of the service snacthed away by the men whose extraordinary genius, if not appreciable to common sense, is vouched for by some very great person in authority.

RAILWAY EXTENSION AND POLITICAL STABILITY.

(*From the Friend of India, April* 19)

Just thirteen years ago the first railway in India, or Asia, was opened. The twenty-one miles along which the locomotive ran, from Bombay to Tanna, have grown to two hundred times that length. The first day of 1870 will see the trunk system planned by Lord Dalhousie complete by lines running without a break zig-zag from Calcutta to Lahore and Mooltan, on the one side, and Nagpore and Bombay on the other; and from Bombay to Ahmedabad, to Madras and thence to Beypore. The day has come for that lieutenant whom Lord Dalhousie trusted more than all others, to complete his great master's plans with something of his kingly decision and statesmanlike breadth of view. It is time that the premature boast of the Commander-in-Chief were made true, by so extending our existing or sanctioned railway lines as to produce those strategical advantages which will enable us to reduce our army without fear, while we overawe Central Asia and remove from our own subjects the slightest temptation to unrest or the desire of change.

At the outset we must make a distinction between new lines of railway which are necessary for military and political reasons, and those which are recommended by purely commercial considerations. The latter will always encourage themselves. They require from the state only the assistance of a subvention such as has been given to the Tramway and Branch Railway Companies. But the former must be undertaken under the same guarantees without which India would not have had a line of railway. And it is fortunate that, with the one exception of the link between Mooltan and Kotree, all these political lines are recommended by their commercial advantages, while the certainty that in two years the existing railways will begin to pay back the large sums advanced during their construction, adds to the feasibility of at once extending them to their natural termini. This year, for example, Government will pay only half a million in advance to the guaranteed companies, whereas, the year before last, it paid a million and a half. Next year it will probably be freed of the burden altogether. Now taking a map of India we find that the only lines which *must* be undertaken sooner or later for political or military reasons are the following. All of them have been more or less discussed, and the figures we publish are very near the truth. We state them in the order of their importance:—

	Miles.	*Cost.*
1.—Lahore to Peshawur	280	£4,000,000
2.—Mooltan to Kotree	491	5,650,000
3.—Delhi to Baroda	570	6,500,000
4.—Light Branch of the above from Rutlam through Indore to Khundwah *about*	200	2,250,000
5.—Second Light Branch from Agra by Bhurtpore or Mutra to Jeypore *about*	150	1,600,000
	1,700	£20,000,000

No one will deny that these railways are required for military reasons, and a glance at the map will show that all except the Mooltan line will open up tracts of surpassing commercial importance.

The longest, with its branches, is that from Delhi to Baroda. Government has decided that *when* this line is constructed it will run by Rewaree, Jeypore, Nusseerabad, Neemuch and Rutlam to Baroda, instead of by the more westerly route of Ajmere, Palee, and Deesa to the terminus of Ahmedabad. With a branch thrown off at Jeypore to Bhurtpore and Agra, either of those lines would open up the whole of Rajpootana with its great salt traffic from the Sambhur Lake—a province filled with our feudatories who rejoice in the absence of roads and whose estates are more neglected than any part of India out of Hyderabad. The Bombay and Baroda Company was first in the field for a concession of this line, but the East India Railway has recently cast an eye upon it. Their Chief Engineer at Allahabad, Mr. George Sibley, has proposed in a most intelligent memorandum to extend that line from Delhi past the Kootub by Rewaree, Ulwar, Jeypore, and then skirting the Sambhur Lake to Ajmere. He states that all classes, from the chiefs of Jeypore and Ulwar to the salt-makers, are eager for the iron horse, and he urges the importance of a survey next cold season. Whenever the work is undertaken it would undoubtedly be the fairest, cheapest and speediest plan to give the East India Railway the line to Ajmere with the branch from Agra to Jeypore, and the Bombay and Baroda Company that from Ajmere to Baroda. Both would thus work from their own base towards Ajmere, as is being now done in the case of Jubbulpore. The important branch to connect Indore with the Great Indian Peninsula line, and ultimately, it may be, with Goona, Seepree, Gwalior, and Agra, is to be undertaken by that Company in connexion with the Maharajah Holkar. Mr. Ayrton, M.P., visited that chief at the end of 1864 to make the necessary arrangements, but nothing has yet been done.

More important than these lines, however, is that from Kotree to Mooltan. So long as that is unfinished our military base, which must always be on the sea, may be cut off from our frontier posts. The Indus is a most unsatisfactory river for navigation: the upward course is slow, and its head waters are shallow or sweep headlong down a rocky bed. The right and left banks of the Indus have both been surveyed, and Mr. Brunton prefers the latter as shorter by 35 miles and cheaper by a million sterling, for the necessity of crossing the Indus will thus be avoided. But this line is so totally destitute of commercial advantages, passing as it will do through a desert, that it must give place to that which towers far above all others in importance, from Lahore to Peshawur. Mr. Power, the able Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway, has estimated the cost of making 280 miles of single line, with bridges over the Indus, Ravee, Jhelum and Chenab and three changing stations, at four millions sterling. The line as far as the salt mines at Pind Dadun Khan would cost only two millions, and would pay even as a commercial undertaking. But to stop there would be to forego all the political advantages which, after all, are the sole reason for extending the railway beyond Lahore at all at present. Another half million would take the line to Attock, where it might end at a point only fifty miles from the frontier. This would save the necessity of bridging the Indus or completing the Tunnel, and the highest military authorities consider that it would secure every object. A more detailed survey of the whole line has just been made by Mr. Lee Smith.

If Sir John Lawrence is worthy of wearing Lord Dalhousie's mantle, if Colonel Durand is true to his reputation for foresight, if Sir W. Mansfield's talk about our strategical position is ever to be more than talk, these high authorities will urge the construction of this railway on Earl de Grey. In the construction of this line lies one of the best securities of the empire. The reproach of indifference to Russian progress in Asia will thus be at once removed. Let *that* be an answer to Russia. Let us have the triumphs of peace while she rejoices in the victories of war and conquest. A railway is not only a standing menace to an invader, but a mighty and significant symbol of power in an Asiatic country. Steamers, we believe, ply on the Oxus up to Termez, which is only ten marches from the frontiers of Cashmere, but there is no probability of a railway yet approaching our boundaries from the outside. In the inside let us at least facilitate the locomotion of troops to the very confines of our distracted frontier. Let Russia who pursues steadily her career of aggrandizement know by unmistakeable signs that, though Great Britain may look on while she is battling about the husk of Central Asia, we intend to preserve the kernel inviolate in the shape of British India. Before Sir John Lawrence bids farewell to India he ought to be able to visit the salt mines of Pind Dadun Khan by special train.

A CORNISH CHARACTER.

(*From Daniel Gumb's Rock, in All the Year Round.*)

In the choice of an occupation his early habits were not without their influence. He selected the craft of a [illegible] of stone, a very common calling on the surrounding [illegible] and there he toiled for several years of his [illegible] amid the Cyclopean models of the early ages. [illegible] ed rocks of that wild domain were the [illegible] history, and the vast piles of the native [illegible] heaped and unhewn pyramids of an ancient [illegible] people. All these surrounding scenes acted [illegible] and impulses. "So the foundation of his mind was laid!" His father died, and Daniel became his own master, and had to hew his way through the rugged world, by what the Cornish call "the pitch of his bones." That he did so his future history will attest; but it was not unsoothed nor alone; nor was it without the usual incident of human existence. No man ever yet became happily great, or joyfully distinguished, without that kindling strength, the affectionate presence of a woman.

He whom Joy would win,
Must share it; Happiness was born a twin.

Such was the solace that arrived to soothe the dreary path of Daniel Gumb. He wooed and won a maiden of his native village, who, amid the rugged rocks and appellatives of Cornwall, had the soft Italian name of Florence. But where, amid the utter poverty of his position and prospects, could he find the peaceful and happy wedding-roof that should bend over him and his bride? His friends were few, and they too poor and lowly to aid his start in life. He himself had inherited nothing, save a strong head and heart, and two stalwart hands. He looked around him and afar off, and there was no avenue for house or home. Suddenly he recalled to mind his wandering days and his houseless nights, the scanty food, the absorbing meditation, and the kindly shelter of many a nook in the hollow places of the granite rock. He formed his plan, and made it known to his future and faithful bride. She assented with the full-hearted strength and trusting sacrifice of a woman's love. Then he went forth in the might of his simple and strong resolve; his tools in the scrip, and a loaf or two of his accustomed household bread. He sought the wellknown slope under Carradon, searched many a mass of Druid rock, and paced around cromlech and pillared stone of old memorial, until he discovered a primeval assemblage of granite slabs suited to his toil. One of these, grounded upon several others, the vast boulders of some diluvian flood, had the rude semblance of a roof. Underneath this shelving rock he scooped away the soil, finding, as he dug on, more than one upright slide of moorstone, which he left to stand as an inner and natural wall. At last, at the end of a few laborious days, Daniel stood before a large cavern of the rocks, divided into chambers by upstanding granite, and sheltered, at a steep angle, by a mountainous mass of stone. Nerved and sustained by the hopeful visions which crowded on his mind, and of which he firmly trusted that this place would be the future scene, he toiled on, until he had finally framed a giant abode, such as that wherein the Cyclops shut in Ulysses and his companions, and promised to "devour No-man the last." Materials for the pavement and for closing up the inner walls were scattered abundantly around; nay, the very furniture for that mountain home was at once ready for his hand; for, as Agag, king of the Amalekites, had his vaunted iron bed, so did Gumb frame and hew for himself and Florence, his wife, table and seat and a bedstead of native stone. Then he smoothed and shot into a groove a thick and heavy door, so that, closed like an eastern sepulchre, it demanded no common strength to roll away the stone. When all had been prepared, the bridegroom and the bride met at a distant church; the simple wedding feast was held at her father's house; and that night the husband led the maiden of his vows, the bride of his youth, to their wedding rock! If he had known the ode, he might have chanted, in Horatian verse, that day, "Nunc scio quid sit amor, duris in cotibus illum." "Now know I what true love is; in rugged dens he dwells." Here the wedded pair dwelt in peace long and happy years, mingling the imagery of old romance with the sterner duties of practical life. As a far-famed hewer of stone, the skill and energy of this singular man never lacked employ, nor failed to supply the necessities of his moorland abode. Like a patriarch in his tent amid the solitudes of Syria, he was his own king, prophet and priest. He paid neither rent, nor taxes, nor tithe. When children were born to him, he exercised unwittingly the power of lay-baptism which was granted in the primitive church to the inhabitants of a wilderness afar from the ministry of the priesthood, and his wife was content to be "churched" by her own cherished husband, among the altars of unhewn stone that surrounded their solitary cell. Who shall say that this simple worship of the father and the mother, with their household, amid their paradise of hills, was not as sweet, with the balsam of the soul, as the incense-breathing psalm of the cathedral choir? Rightly or wrongly, it is known that Daniel entertained infinite contempt for "the parsons," whose territories bordered on the moor. Not one of them, it was his wont to aver, could cross the asses' bridge of his favourite Euclid, a feat he had himself accomplished in very early youth; nor could the most learned among them all unravel the mysteries of his chosen companions, the wandering stars, that travelled over Carradon every night. Long and frequent were his vigils for astronomical researches and delight. To this day the traveller will encounter on the face of some solitary rock a mathematical diagram, carefully carved by some chisel and hand unknown; and while speculation has often been rife as to the Druidical origin of the mystic figure, or the scientific knowledge of the early Kelts, the local antiquary is aware that these are the simple records of the patient studies of Daniel Gumb. When the writer of this article visited that neighbourhood in '83—, there still survived reliques and remembrances of the singular man. There were a few written fragments of his thoughts and studies still treasured up in the existing families of himself and his wife. Here is a transcript: "Mr. Cookworthy told me, when I saw him last, that astronomers in foreign parts, and our great man, Sir Isaac, here at home, had thought that the planets were so vast and so like our earth in their ways, that they might have been inhabited by men; but he said, 'their elements and atmospheres are thought to be unfit for human life and breath.' But surely God would not have so wasted his worlds as to have made such great bright masses of his creation to roll along all barren, as it were, like desert places of light in the sky. There must be people of some kind there; how I should like to see them, and to go there when I die!" Another entry on the same leaf: "Florence asked me to-day if I thought our souls, after we are dead, would know the stars and other wise things better than we can now. And I answered her, Yes; and if I could, that is, if I was allowed to, the first thing I would try should be to square the circle true, and then, if I could, I would mark it and work it out somewhere hereabouts on a flat rock, that my son might find it there, and so make his fortune and be a great man. N. B.—Florence asked me to write this down." On a thick sheet of pasteboard, with a ground plan of a building on the other side, he had written: "January 16, 1756. A terrible storm last night. Thunder and lightning and hail, with a tempest of wind. Saw several dead sheep on the moor. Shipwrecks, no doubt, at sea. A thought came into my mind, why should such harm be allowed to be done? I read some reasons once in a book that Mr. Cookworthy lent me, called The Origin of Evil; but I could not understand a word of it. My notion is, that when evil somehow came into the world, God did not destroy it at once, because He is so almighty that He let it go on, to make manifest His power and majesty; and so He rules over all evil things, and turns them into good at the last. N. B.—The devil is called in the Bible the Prince of the Powers of the air: so he may be, but he must obey his Master. The poor wretch is but a slave after all!" On the fly-leaves of an old account-book the following strange statement appears: "June 23, 1764. To-day, at bright noon, as I was at my work upon the moor, I look up, and saw all at once a stranger standing on the turf, just above my block. He was dressed like an old picture that I remember in the windows of St. Neot's church, in a long brown garment, with a girdle; and his head was uncovered and grizzled with long hair. He spoke to me, and he said, in a low clear voice, 'Daniel, that work is hard!' I wondered that he should know my name, and I answered, 'Yes, sir; but I am used to it, and don't mind it for the sake of the faces at home.' Then he said, sounding his words like a psalm, 'Man goeth forth to his work and to his labour until the evening; when will it be night with Daniel Gumb?' I began to feel queer; it seemed to me there was something awful about the unknown man. I even shook. Then he said again, 'Fear nothing. The happiest man in all the earth is he that wins his daily bread by his daily sweat, if he will but fear God and do man no wrong.' I bent down my head like any one confounded, and I greatly wondered who this strange appearance could be. He was not like a preacher, for he looked me full in the face; nor a bit like a parson, for he seemed very meek and kind. I began to think it was a spirit, only such ones always come by night, and here was I at noonday, and at work. So I made up my mind to drop my hammer and step up and ask his name right out. But when I looked up he was gone, and that clear out of sight, on the bare wide moor suddenly. I only wish that I had gone forward at once and felt him with my hand, and found out if he was a real man or only a resemblance. What could it mean? Mem. to ask Mr. C." This event is recorded in a more formal and painful handwriting than the other MSS. which survive. Nothing could be further removed from superstition or fear than this man's whole character and mind. Hard as one of his native rocks and accurate as a diagram, yet here is a tinge of that large and artless belief which is so inseparable from a Keltic origin, and which is so often manifested by the strongest and loftiest minds. Another paragraph written on the blank page of an almanack, runs thus: "Found to-day, in the heart of a slab of rock that came out below the granite, the bony skeleton of a strange animal, or rather some kind of fish. The stone had never been broken into before, and looked ages older than the rocks above. Now, how came this creature to get in, and to die and harden there? Was it before Adam's time or since? What date was it? But what can we tell about dates after all? Time is nothing but Adam's clock—a measurement which men invented to reckon by. This very rock with the creature in it was made perhaps before there was any such thing as time. In eternity may be; that is, before there were any dates begun. At all events, when God did make the rock, He must have put the creature there." This appears to be a singular and rude anticipation of modern discovery, and a simple solution of a question of science in our own and later time. It is to be lamented that these surviving details of a thoughtful and original life are so few and far between. Gumb appears to have united in his native character the simplicity of an ancient hermit and the stern contempt of the solitary student for the busy hum of men, with the brave resolution and independent energy of mind which have won success and fame for some of our self-made sons of science and skill. But his opportunities were few, and the severance of his life and abode from contact with his fellow-men forbade that access to the discoveries and researches of his kind which might have rendered him, in other days, the Hugh Miller of the rocks or the Stephenson or Watt of a scientific solitude. He and his wife inhabited their wedded cell for many years and long. The mother on her stony couch gladdened her anxious husband with sons and daughters; but she had the courage to brave her woman's trials alone, for neither midwife nor doctor were ever summoned to "the rock." These, as may well be imagined, were all literally educated at home; but only one of their children, his name was John, appears to have inherited his father's habits or energy. He succeeded to the caverned home after Daniel's death, and when his mother had returned to her native village to die also, the existence of John Gumb is casually seen recorded as one of the skilful hewers of stone at the foot of Carradon. But Daniel died "an old man and full of days," and he was carried after "ad plures," and to the silent society of men, in the churchyard of the parish wherein stood afar off his rocky home. He won and he still deserves a nook of remembrance among the legendary sons of the west, "the giants" of Keltic race, "the mighty men that were of old, the men of renown."

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BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORN, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight		1s. 11⅛d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
	On Demand		1s. 10¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	
2 do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	
On demand	at 1s. 11⅜d.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £3,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta.)
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India.)
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ...	2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ...	2s. 0⅞d.
3 do. do. ...	2s. 0⅝d.
2 do. do. ...	2s. 0⅜d.
1 month's do. ...	2s. 0⅛d.
Demand on Bank of England ...	2s.
On Ireland and Scotland ...	1s. 11⅞d.
Circular Notes ...	1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 "
" " 12 " ... 6 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 25th April 1866. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital.—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1⅛d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 1d.	"
3 do.	at 2s. 1d.	"
2 do.	at 2s. 0⅞d.	"
1 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0¼d.	"

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 23rd March 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1d	per Rupee.
Do. at 3 "	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
Do. Demand Do. Scotland Do. Ireland	} 2s. 0d.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11⅞d.	

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 " "
Do. 6 " .... 4 " "
Do. 12 " .... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipts.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 18th Apil 1865.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman. | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 1	do.	2s. 0⅛d.	"
" On demand	do.	2s. 0d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना ब्यांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.

Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસથાન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्याक अफ हीदुस्टान, चाइना, अंड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	100,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dunninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per cent.	per annum.	
Do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 0⅞d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0⅜d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
On demand	2s. 0d.	
On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	} 1s. 11⅞d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	} 1s. 11⅞d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE.—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per rupee.
" 4 "	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 3 "	2s. 0½d.	"
" 1 "	2s. 0¼d.	"
" on Demand	2s. 0⅛d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s. 0d.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	} 1s. 11⅞d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 "
" 12 " " 6 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

Holloway's Pills.—Stomach and Bowel Complaints.—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes; but however severely affected, its tone and vigour may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills. Biliousness, indigestion, and liver complaints can easily be cured by the use of Holloway's Pills. Thousands attest this assertion, and no sufferer who has ever tried them, will deny their supreme efficacy. In every case of stomach disease, from the mildest case of dyspepsia to the horrifying cancer, from the nausea of the free liver to the vomiting accompanying ulcerated stomach, these Pills immediately relieve—generally cure,

---

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in* 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE.—84, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight..	at 2s. 1d.	per rupee.
4 "	2s. 0⅞d.	"
3 "	2s. 0⅝d.	"
2 "	2s. 0⅜d.	"
1 "	2s. 0⅛d.	"
On Demand	2s. 0d.	"

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected every day. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 12th April 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, shipped by G. H. MUMM & Co., of Rheims:—
CHAMPAGNE... ... ... at Rs. 35
MOSELLE (Muscatel flavour) ... ... at " 25
BURGUNDY CLARET, Chateau la Tour Gueyraud ... ... at " 18
H. B. SLEEMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—

Champagne............	Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.	
Moselle	do.	do.
Hock	do.	do.
Sherry	do.	
Port	do.	
Claret	do.	do.
Brandy	do.	

SILLAR & Co.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA	" "	Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad............	" "	Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	" "	Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee	" "	Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut	" "	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	...	per dozen	qts.	Rs.	40
Do. do. do.	...	"	"	"	30
SHERRY, good	...	"	"	"	30
Do. pale	...	"	"	"	25
Do. do.	...	"	"	"	18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle	...	"	"	"	26
Do. a fine old Wine	...	"	"	"	22
Do. a good Wine	...	"	"	"	18
TENT WINE	...	"	"	"	29
BRANDY, Pale	...	"	"	"	36
Do. do.	...	"	"	"	26
SPIRITS—Hollands	...	"	"	"	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	...	"	"	"	36
do.	...	"	pts.	"	16
Noyeau	...	"	qts.	"	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	...	"	"	"	21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	...	"	pts.	"	8
Breakfast... Do.	...	"	qts.	"	12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	38
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	25
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	13
Dry Gin, Black Seal	13
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONERY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.
13, Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, BOILER PLATES, 6 feet long, 2 to 3 feet broad, and ⅜ to ½ inch thick. Apply to DHURUMSEY JEEWA & Co., Iron Depot, Carnac Bunder.

FOR SALE—
1 40 Horse Power Condensing Engine, complete.
2 Improved patent Brick-making Machines, calculated to turn out 33,000 Bricks per day.
1 Double action Brick and Tile-making Machine.
1 Improved Brick Pressing Machine.
2 Clay Crushing and Pugging Machines.
2 Sets Hoist and Waggon Tippling Machinery.
2 " of Clay Lifts.
Wrought Iron Waggons, Bridge Rails, Circular Saw Bench, Saws, &c.,—quantity of Spades, Picks, Barrows, Piping, Tools, Stores, &c. &c. For further information apply to
A. D. GRANT,
T. D. MOORE,
Liquidators Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited).

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on MONDAY the 21st May next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 30 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to
FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators
No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer's, Fort.

HARNESS JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double-stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.

Also just Landed,

One handsome and fashionable Wagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.

Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.

Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.

One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Startin.

One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular class frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.

One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton.

One handsome Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by Silk.

One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.

One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
14th March 1866.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "NORTHAM."

	Rs.	
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates. Corrected to February '66	12	0
The Wreck of the *London*	0	12
The Demons of the Sea. By W. S. Hayward	1	8
Friend Eli's Daughter; and other tales	1	8
Marietta; a novel. By T. A. Trollope	1	8
The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 1 N. S. with Patterns	5	12
Ditto Supplement, bound	8	0
Orthopraxy; the Mechanical Treatment of Deformities, &c of the Human Frame. By H. H. Bigg	7	8
Artemus Ward; his Travels	0	12
——— among the Mormons	0	12
Stanley's Lectures on the Jewish Church, 2 vols.	24	0
Templeton's Workshop Companion	3	12
Nursery Rhymes, new and old	3	12
Napoleon's Book of Fate	0	8
Plays—Unprotected Female. Cool as a Cucumber. Practical Man. Each	0	8
Our Farm of Four Acres, &c	0	12
Dictionary of Daily Wants, complete in 1 vol.	5	12
Born Again. By Rev. J. Winslow	2	0
Fergusson's Surgery	7	12
Tennyson's In Memoriam	4	8
——— Idylls of the King	5	4
——— Enoch Arden	4	8
——— The Princess	3	11
The Handy Horse Book. By a Cavalry Officer	2	12
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ	3	8
Picture Scrap Book for Children	6	0
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry	2	12
Davis on Flexions of the Uterus	2	0
Every Man's Own Lawyer	5	0
Fielding's Works, complete in 1 vol.	10	8
Field Day and Sham Fight (in box)	10	8
Miniature Drill (in box)	5	9

17th April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex-*Hannibal.*

A very neat and highly furnished Malvern Dog Cart, with lamps, by Macnaught and Smith.

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by P. Pallser of London.

One Ditto Canbody Ditto, on C. Spring, by Thomas Starton, London.

A very light single Horse Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians with lamps, by Hamilton of London.

One Ditto very neat full size Ditto, by W. and F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee.*

A very small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, for a single horse, by McNaught and Smith.

A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*E. P. Bouverie,*

A neat and highly furnished new English-built Open Door Shigram, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Long Acre.

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by ditto.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse.*

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

Just Landed ex-*William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*Royal Alice.*

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Oriflamme.*

Two new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat, with enamel apron and patent leathered dash, to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat with lamps. A neat, commodious, and a best carriage, guaranteed, and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon.*

3 very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

A very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Jones.

A do. self-driving do., by Andrews, the both Carriages imported in January last.

Just received per last Overland Mail.

A set of very best covered Buckles, single Horse Harness, Mounted with Plated on German Silver Furniture, with Brown driving round rein.

Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1½ yard thong.

Few Ladie's, Gentlemen, and Jockey Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.

Property of a Gentleman.

One second-hand English-built self-driving Napoleon Phaeton, with lamps and shaft.

One nearly new handsome Cab with glass shutter for Monsoon.

ALSO,

Property of Gentlemen.

3 second-hand four-seated open Carriages, with and without shutters, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Peters and Sons, by E. Kesterton, and W. and F. Thorn.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre, and a first-rate English-built second-hand four seated small Open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, only Imported in November last.

The Property of Two Gentlemen.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen. / Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840 the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly.* *A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£	6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£	1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£	792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£	442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate,	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	"	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	"	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
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Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
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Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
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Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.	Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, with Notes of the Cases upon it, decided in the late Sudder Court and in the present High Courts of Judicature in the three Presidencies; together with various Acts and Orders extending and adapting it to different Provinces: with an Appendix, containing the Act of Parliament and Letters Patent constituting the High Court at Calcutta, and the Indian Acts modifying the Code as applicable to the procedure of that Court, and a collection of Rules and Orders. By L. BROUGHTON, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister and Advocate of the High Court at Calcutta. Rupees 8.

Published by GEO. WYMAN & Co., 1 a, Hare Street.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmacentist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*

It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following from

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. FREEMAN, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—

"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1½ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.

To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co., and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

DRESSING AND WRITING CASES, combined, fitted up for ladies' or gentlemen's travelling purposes; best cut bottles silvered tops; best quality Cutlery, Brushes, etc., Russia or Morocco cases, gilt handles and corners, suitable for presentation, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 each. SOUNDY & Co.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO FORTE is confidently recommended as possessing all the essentials of a first rate Instrument, in regard to Tone and Touch, and is guaranteed to withstand the deteriorating influences of the climate of India and of the Tropics generally.

THE MODE IN WHICH THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE IS SECURED,

In addition to the transverse iron bars, and the plates and stays which extend horizontally over the Piano, there are numerous iron bolts which are driven vertically through the block, and the bolt-ends are strongly secured underneath the instrument.

The strings are divided into two sets, and are placed obliquely—one set over the other. By this contrivance the tension or pull of the strings is distributed in opposing directions; and the value of this arrangement will be more apparent when it is stated that in the Sympathetic Grand Square the aggregate pull of the wires is equal to a weight of ten thousand pounds.

The importance of this perfect mode of securing cannot be over-rated, and can only be judged of by those who have resided in tropical climates.

All the various interior parts are secured with screws where it has been possible to employ them. It may be added under the head of "Mode of Securing," that the case is of Solid Mahogany.

THE MODE IN WHICH THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO IS STRUNG,

Has originated the title by which it is designated.

THE COMPASS OF THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO

Is seven octaves A to A, and consequently all the newest compositions, and the fullest duet arrangements, can be performed on this Instrument.

THE TOUCH OF THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO

Answers to the most rapid repetition, and, from its extreme delicacy, the accompaniment to a Song can be rendered as effectively as the passages of the brilliant Concerto.

These instruments have met with universal approval, and, although made of the most substantial and solid materials, they may claim to be considered more ornamental than any other style of Grand Square Piano.

The under surface is formed of a bed of solid wood, by which the Instrument is protected from the ingress of insects and from the effects of damp.

Each Sympathetic Grand Square is guaranteed, and is provided with
A STRONG PACKING CASE OF WOOD,
A PACKING CASE OF ZINC,
A HANDSOME PIANO-FORTE COVER,
AND
A SET OF GLASS INSULATORS.

PRICE, COMPLETE, DELIVERABLE IN BOMBAY,
Including Agency Charges in Europe, Cape Freight and Insurance, Customs' Duty in India, Agency and Landing Charges in India, Unpacking, Examining, Tuning and Repacking for transit in India,
NINE HUNDRED RUPEES CASH.

⁂ A few of the "Sympathetic Grand Square Pianos" that have been a short time on hire, at reduced prices.
SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at premises No. 7, Church Gate Street, the handsome Household Furniture of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, consisting of Drawing, Dining, and Dressing-room Chairs, handsomely carved Round Tables, Dining Tables, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Presses, Clothes and Towel Horses, Book Cases, Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Screens, Glass-door Cupboards, Hatstands, Writing Tables, four post Bedsteads, single Cots, Looking Glasses, Reading Chairs, Easy Chairs, Chinese Rattan Chairs, Table Covers, Conversation Couches, Sofas, Piano, Music Box, Pictures, handsomely carved Round, Dining, and Pier Tables, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Presses, Whatnots, Mahogany Chests of Drawers, Looking-glasses, Cheval Glasses, &c., Plated Candlesticks, Chamber Candlesticks, French Lamps, Argand Lamps, of 1, 2, and 3 lights, Globe Lamps, Plated Ware, comprising Cruet Stands, Egg Stands, Butter Pots, Side Dishes, Waiters, Bread Baskets, Sugar Basin, Milk Jug, Coffee and Tea Pots, Bottle Stands of sizes, Nut Crackers, Trays, Liqueur Stands, Cut Glassware, consisting of Champagne Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, Wine and Water Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Claret Glasses, Goblets, Finger Cups, Decanters, Salt Cellars, handsome Dinner Service, Dispense and Cooking Utensils, Meat Safes, Filters, &c., &c.

The above property has been on view from Monday last at our Auction Rooms.

ON COMMISSION.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies by Sprague of Finsbury, London.

One Mahogany square Pianoforte, by Messrs. Ivory and Prangley, sole makers of the Patent Grand Lever Key.

A few dozens Firth and Stardey's Brandy, highly recommended.

Just received a fresh Batch of superior Neilgherry Tea.

A small consignment of Potash, just landed and in excellent order.

Two superior View Lens Old Rosses.
JOHNSTON & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.

BASS'S BEER FOR SALE.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale a fresh batch of Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints, which he confidently recommends as being of first-rate quality.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
No. 8, Meadow Street
Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT MAHIM.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will submit to public competition at their premises, at 3 P. M., all that piece of Ground or Oart called Hydor Bhat or Mungul Wady, with a Bungalow, Cookroom, Stable, &c., situate at Mahim, opposite the Mahim Bazaar, in the Island of Bombay, the said Messuages, Tenements, Dwelling-houses and premises being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 33 and 60, and the said piece or parcel of Land or Ground or Oart containing by admeasurement 21,957 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 166, and bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the West by the Sea-shore, on the North by a Passage and the Oart of Hurry Battia, and on the South by a Passage bordering on the Oart of Balgovindass Hurgovundass. The property is situated in a very airy and healthy locality, and many sick persons resort thereto for the recovery of their health. Full particulars and plan of the property can be seen at the office of the undersigned.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 25th April 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,
15 Bales Grey Madapollams.
12 " " Shirtings.
11 " " Jacconets.
15 " " T. Cloth.

By order of the Mortgagee:—

A very choice assortment of Delhi made Gold Jewellery set with Rubies, Emerald, Pearls, Garnets, &c., consisting of Bracelets, Breastpins, Neck Chains, Lockets, Hair-pins, Buttons, &c., &c, also a few Diamond Sapphire, Emerald, Ruby, and other things

An invoice of Lobsters, Oysters, Green Peas, Raspberry, Lemon and assorted Syrup, Apple Sauce, Tomatoes, Champagne, Cyder, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A serviceable double-seated Phaeton.
A first-class Bullock Cart with English Wheels.

SALE OF SUNDRY IRON TOOLS, &c.

On TUESDAY next, the 1st May, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a Godown on Duncan Road, close to Alladin Jeewajee, Tent Merchant, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s premises, by order of Cadurbhoy Alladin, on account of the Estate of the late Mr. John McAvoy, sundry Iron Tools, &c., consisting of Crabs, round and flat Bar Iron, Anvils, Crowbars, Bellows, Iron Hoops, Cart Wheels, Jack Screws, Ropes, Bolts and Nuts, Saws, Sheet Iron Casting, Cart and Carriage Spring, round Saws, 2 and 3 Sheave Blocks, Lorry Wheels, Hammers, Garry Axles, Sootkees, Wooden Doors and Windows, Scales, Triangular Stands, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE—30 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.

Important to Commanders of Vessels, Ship Chandlers, and others.

To close an account.
28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1¼ to 5 inches thick.
66 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.
Bombay, 25th April 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 28th instant, at the usual hours, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an account of the concerned, a large quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

About 36 Coils of Russian Hemp Rope.

AT 1 P. M.

An open Carriage with Monsoon Cover, Glass Shutters, and a set of double Harness complete.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT THE WESTFIELD, BREACH CANDY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honoured with instructions to submit to Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, the remainder of the valuable Household Furniture, Wines, &c., of the Hon'ble Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Chief Justice (proceeding to Europe), at his residence, Westfield, Breach Candy, comprising Round, Tables, Chairs, a Portable Gymnasium from Hugueum, English Brass, Blackwood four-post, and Camp Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Reclining Couches, English Mahogany Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Book Shelves, a small collection of very superior and choice Wines and Oilman Stores, a few Books, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

ALSO,

By permission, at the same place, and THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant,

A Library of very valuable Law Books belonging to a gentleman leaving Bombay, catalogues of which are published separately, and are now on view at the above premises.

SALE OF MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT No. 47, BEACH ROAD, UPPER COLABA.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, a square Piano, a Park Phaeton, a pair of Bay Galloways, &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence, the same comprising the usual articles of Glass, Plated, and Queen's Ware, Blackwood Furniture, such as Lamp and Round Dining Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, Screens, Celleret, Tea Caddy, Whatnot, open carved Circular, Pier, Sofa, Ladies' Writing and Work Tables, Drawing-room Settees and Chairs, Teapoys, Music Stand, Chiffoniers, Bengal Camp Cots, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing, Washing and Writing Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, an Iron four-post Bedstead, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, an eight-day Clock, a Velvet Pile Carpet, a Plated 3 light Argand Lamp, Bronze single and Table Lamps, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils, dispense articles, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One self-driving Park Phaeton, with a pair of Bay Galloways and Harness complete.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF ELEGANT AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, &c., AT LOVE LANE, BYCULLA.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the handsome and valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware &c., of a gentleman (changing his residence); the same comprises Glass Ware, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Pickle and Egg Frames, Tea Sets, Waiters, Tea Trays, Bread Baskets, Butter Pot, a Cut Glass, Claret Jug with plated handle and mounting, a case of Spoons and Forks for 18 persons, Candlesticks, Blackwood Furniture, such as Camp and Round Dining Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, Screen, Celleret, Tea Caddy, Whatnot, open carved Circular, Pier, Sofa, Ladies' Writing and Work Tables, Drawingroom Settees and Chairs, Teapoys, Music Stand, Chiffoniers, Horned Hatstand, Bengal Camp Cots, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing, Washing, and Visiting Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Bedstead, a Cottage Pianoforte, 3 and 4 light Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, Plated and Bronzed single do., Carpets, Pictures, Musical Box, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHAETON, HORSE, &c., AT No. 30, MIDDLE COLABA, OPPOSITE TO THE SANITARIUM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 12 noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Phaeton Horses, &c., of EDWARD PARKER, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Plated Spoons and Forks, Cruet, and Egg Stands, Pickle Frame, Candlesticks, Waiter, Cutlery, &c., elegantly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Chiffoniers, Conversation Couches, Easy, Drawingroom, Priedieu and other Chairs, Round Teapoys, Circular, Pier, Dining and other Tables, Sideboard, a large Fourpost Bedstead, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, Plated 3 light hanging Argand Lamp, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A good serviceable four-seated Phaeton with a strong horse and harness complete.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MARE, &c., AT NESBIT LANE, MAZAGON.

On TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Mare, &c., of R. P. HALSTEAD, Esq., the same comprising Cut Glass Ware, Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, neat Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Stands, Tea Set, Salvers, Bread Basket, Butter Pot, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Dining, Sofa, Pier, Circular, Writing, Dressing and Washing Tables, Easy, Priedieu, Rocking, Dining and Drawing-rooms Chairs, Reclining and Conversation Couches, Sideboard, Teapoys, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Screens, Hat and Music Stands, Bedstead, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Carpets, Hanging and Table Lamps, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils, dispense articles, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A nearly new Circular Fronted Brougham.
A fast going Mare.
A nearly new English-built (American Shape) Phaeton.
A Shigram Horse, 5 years old.
A Bitch (Terrier).

No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT UPPER COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of Captain W. C. BARKER, Superintendent of Marine (proceeding to Europe), the same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, best Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Egg Stands, Candlesticks, Waiters, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., handsome Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular Table, Round Dining ditto for 12 persons, Pier Tables with Marble Slabs, Sideboards, Conversation Couches and Drawing-room Chairs, Chiffoniers, Hat-stand, Screens, Dining-room Chairs, Large Four-post Bedstead, China Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers with Book Cases and Writing Drawers, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Rich Velvet Pile Carpet, a splendid Cottage Pianoforte, a Gilt Clock, a Mahogany Book-case, Ladies' China Cabinet, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps with and without Drops, Pictures, Books, Linen, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with a pair of handsome Bay fast-trotting Horses, and Harness complete. An elegant and stylish English-built Miniature Brougham with Circular Glass fronts (very light for one horse) with a strong serviceable Horse and Harness complete, a Palanqueen, &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Monday, the 30th instant.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Smith Keynton & Co., to submit to Public Auction towards the end of May next, a magnificent suite of Gilt Furniture of the most expensive description, manufactured expressly for a native gentleman in Bombay, also a variety of other first-class goods imported by the same Firm.

Further particulars and time and place of sale will be announced shortly.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th April 1866.

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